The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 25
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LI, NO 14

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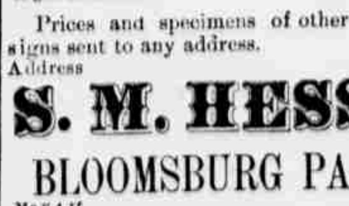
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THE WITCH'S HEAD.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

The ball was drawing to a close. The dancing room, notwithstanding its open windows, was intensely hot, and many of the dancers were strolling in the gardens, among them Ernest and Eva. They had just danced their third waltz, in which they had discovered that their steps suited better than ever.

Florence, Dorothy and her brother were also walking all three together. It is curious how people in misfortune cling to one another. They walked in silence; they had nothing to say. Presently they caught sight of two tall figures standing by a bush, on which was fixed a dying Chinese lantern. It is sometimes unfortunate to be tall, it betrays one's identity; there was no mistaking the two figures, though it was so dark. Instinctively the three halted. And just then the expiring Chinese lantern did an unkind thing; it caught fire and threw a lurid light upon a very pretty little scene. Ernest was bending forward toward Eva with all his soul in his expressive eyes, and begging for something. She was blushing sweetly and looking down at the rose in her bosom; one hand, too, was raised as though to unfasten it. The light was for a moment so strong that Dorothy afterward remembered noticing how long Eva's curling black eyelashes looked against her cheek. In another moment it had flared out, and the darkness hid the sequel; but it may here be stated that when Eva reappeared in the ballroom she had lost her rose.

Charming and idyllic as this tableau tres vivant of youth and beauty, obeying the primary law of nature and making love to one another in a garden of Eden illumined with Chinese lanterns, undoubtedly was, it did not seem to please any of the three spectators.

Jeremy actually forgot the presence of ladies and went so far as to swear aloud. Nor did they reprove him; probably it gave their feelings some vicarious relief.

"I think that we had better be going home; it is late," said Dorothy, after a pause. "Jeremy, will you go and order the carriage?"

Jeremy went.

Florence said nothing, but she took her fan in both her hands and bent it slowly, so that the ivory sticks snapped one by one with a succession of sharp reports. Then she threw it down and set her heel upon it and ground it into the path. There was something inexpressibly cruel about the way in which she crushed the pretty toy, the action seemed to be the appropriate and unconscious outcome of some mental process; and it is an odd proof of the excitement under which they were both laboring, that at the time the gentle minded Dorothy saw nothing strange about it. At that moment the two girls were nearer each other than they ever had been before, or ever would be again; the common stroke of a misfortune for a moment welded their opposite natures into one. At that moment, too, they knew that they both loved the same man; before, they had guessed it, and had not liked each other the better for it, but now that was forgotten.

"I think, Florence," said Dorothy, with a little tremor in her voice, "that we are 'out of the running,' as Jeremy says. Your sister is too beautiful for any woman to stand against her. He has fallen in love with her."

"Yes," said Florence, with a bitter laugh and a flash of her brown eyes; "his highness has thrown a handkerchief to a new favorite, and she has lost no time in picking it up. We always used to call her 'the sultana,'" and she laughed again.

"Perhaps," suggested Dorothy, "she only means to flirt with him a little; I hoped that Jeremy"——

"Jeremy! what chance has Jeremy against him? Ernest would make more way with a woman in two hours than Jeremy would in two years. We all love to be taken by storm, my dear. Do not deceive yourself. Flirt with him! she will love him wildly in a week. Who could help loving him?" she added, with a thrill of her rich voice.

Dorothy said nothing; she knew that it was true, and they walked for a few steps in silence.

"Dorothy, do you know what generally happens to favorites and sultanas?"

"No."

"They come to a bad end; the other ladies of the harem murder them, you know."

"What do you mean?"

"Don't be frightened; I don't mean that we should murder my dear sister. What I do mean is this, that I think we might manage to depose her. Will you help me if I find a plan?"

Dorothy's better self had time to assert itself by now; the influence of the blow was over, and their natures were wide apart again.

"No, certainly not," she answered. "Ernest has a right to choose for himself, and if your sister gets the better of us, it is the fortune of war, that is all—though certainly the fight is not quite fair," she added, as she thought of Eva's radiant loveliness.

Florence glanced at her companion contemptuously.

"You have no spirit," she said.

"What do you mean to do?"

"Mean to do!" she answered, swinging round and facing her; "I mean to have my revenge."

"Oh, Florence, it is wicked to talk so! Whom are you going to be revenged on—Ernest? It is not his fault if—if you are fond of him."

"Yes, it is his fault; but whether it is his fault or not, he shall suffer. Remember what I say, for it will come true; he shall suffer. Why should I bear it all alone? But he shall not suffer so much as she. I told her that I was fond of him, and she promised to leave him alone—do your hear that?—and yet she is taking him away from me to gratify her vanity—she, who can have anybody she likes."

"Hush, Florence! don't give way to your temper so, or you will be overheard. Besides, I dare say that we are making a great deal out of nothing; after all, she only gave him a rose."

"I don't care if we are overheard, and it is not nothing. I guessed that it would be so, I knew that it would be so, and I know what is coming now. Mark my words, within a month Ernest and my sweet sister will be sitting about on the cliff with their arms round each other's necks. I have only to shut my eyes and I can see it. Oh, here is Jeremy! Is the carriage there, Jeremy? That's right; come on, Dorothy, let us go and say good night and be off. You will drop me at the cottage, won't you?"

Half an hour later the fly that had brought Miss Ceswick and Eva came round, and with it Ernest's dog cart. But as Miss Ceswick was rather anxious about the injured wheel, Ernest, as in duty bound, offered to see them safe home, and ordering the cart to follow, got into the fly without waiting for an answer.

Of course Miss Ceswick went to sleep, but it is not probable that either Ernest or Eva followed her example. Perhaps they were too tired to talk; perhaps they were beginning to find out what a delightful companionship is to be found in silence; perhaps his gentle pressure of the little white gloved hand, that lay unresistingly in his own, was more eloquent than speech.

Don't be shocked, my reader; you or I would have done the same, and thought ourselves very lucky fellows!

At any rate, that drive was over all too soon.

Florence opened the door for them; she had told the servant to go to bed.

When Eva reached the door of her room she turned round to say good night to her sister; but the latter, instead of contenting herself with a nod, as was her custom, came and kissed her on the face.

"I congratulate you on your dress and on your conquest," and again she kissed her and was gone.

"It is not like Florence to be so kind," reflected her younger sister. "I can't remember when she kissed me last."

Eva did not know that as there are some kisses that declare peace and set the seal on love, there are others that announce war and proclaim the hour of vengeance or treachery. Judas kissed his Master when he betrayed Him.

CHAPTER IX.

EVA FINDS SOMETHING.

When Ernest woke on the morning after the ball it was 10 o'clock, and he had a severe headache. This—the headache—was his first impression, but presently his eye fell upon a withering red rose that lay upon the dressing table, and he smiled. Then followed reflections, those confounded reflections that always dog the heels of everything pleasant in life, and he ceased to smile.

In the end he yawned and got up. When he reached the sitting room, which looked cool and pleasant, in contrast to the hot July sunshine that beat upon the little patch of bare turf in front of the house, and the glittering sea beyond, he found that the others had done their breakfast. Jeremy had gone out, but his sister was there, looking a little pale, no doubt from the late hours of the previous night.

"Hulloa, Doll! good-morning."

"Good-morning, Ernest," she answered, rather coldly. "I have been keeping your tea as warm as I can, but I'm afraid it is getting cold."

"You are a good Samaritan, Doll. I've got such a head! Perhaps the tea will make it better."

She smiled as she gave it to him; had she spoken what was in her mind she would have answered that she had "such a heart."

He drank the tea, and apparently felt better for it, for presently he asked her, in comparatively cheerful tones, how she liked the dance.

"Oh, very well, thank you, Ernest; how did you like it?"

"Oh, awfully. I say, Doll!"

"Yes, Ernest."

"Isn't she lovely?"

"Who, Ernest?"

"Who! Why Eva Ceswick, of course."

"Yes, Ernest, she is very lovely."

There was something about her tone that was not encouraging; at any rate, he did not pursue the subject.

"Where is Jeremy?" he asked next.

"He has gone out."

Presently, Ernest, having finished his second cup of tea, went out too, and came across Jeremy mooning about the yard.

"Hulloa, my hearty! and how are you after your dissipations?"

"All right, thank you," answered Jeremy, sulkily.

Ernest glanced up quickly. The voice was the voice of Jeremy, but the tones were not his tones.

"What is up, old chap?" he said, slipping his arm through his friend's.

"Nothing."

"Oh, yes, there is, though. What is it? Out with it. I am a splendid father confessor."

Jeremy freed his arm, and remained sulkier than ever. Ernest looked hurt, and the look softened the other.

"Well, of course, if you won't tell me, there is nothing more to be said," and he prepared to move off.

"As though you didn't know!"

"Upon my honor, I don't."

"Then if you'll come here I will tell you," and Jeremy opened the door of the little outhouse where he stuffed his birds and kept his gun and collection of eggs and butterflies, and motioned Ernest majestically in.

He entered and seated himself upon the stuffing table, gazing abstractedly at a bittern that Jeremy had shot about the time that this story opened, and which was now very moth eaten, and waved one melancholy leg in the air in a way meant to be imposing, but only succeeding in becoming grotesque.

"Well, what is it?" he interrogated of the glassy eye of the decaying bittern.

Jeremy turned his broad back upon him; he felt that he could speak better on such a subject with his back turned, and, addressing empty space before him, said:

"I think it was precious unkind of you."

"What was precious unkind?"

"To go and cut me out of the only girl"——

"I ever loved," suggested Ernest, for he was hesitating.

"I ever loved," chimed in Jeremy; the phrase expressed his sentiments exactly.

"Well, old chap, if you would come to the point a little more, and tell me who the deuce you are talking about"——

"Why, who should I be talking about? There is only one girl"——

"You ever loved?"

"I ever loved."

"Well, in the name of the holy Roman empire, who is she?"

"Why, Eva Ceswick."

Ernest whistled. "I say, old chap," he said, after a pause, "why didn't you tell me? I didn't even know that you knew her. Are you engaged to her, then?"

"Engaged! No."

"Well, then, have you an understanding with her?"

"No, of course not."

"Look here, old fellow, if you would just slew round a bit and tell me how the matter stands, we might get on a little."

"It doesn't stand at all, but—I worship the ground she treads on; there!"

"Ah," said Ernest, "that's awkward, for so do I—at least I think I do."

Jeremy groaned, and Ernest groaned too by way of company.

"Look here, old chap," said the latter, "what is to be done? You should have told me, but you didn't, you see. If you had, I would have kept clear. Fact is, she bowled me over altogether, bowled me clean."

"So she did me."

"I'll tell you what, Jeremy; I'll go away and leave you to make the running. Not that I see that there is much good in either of us making the running, for we have nothing to marry on, and no more has she."

"And we are only 21. One can't marry at 21," put in Jeremy, "or one would have a large family by the time one's 30. Fellows who marry at 21 always do."

"She's 21; she told me so."

"She told me, too," said Jeremy, determined to show that Ernest was not the only person favored with this exciting fact.

"Well, shall I clear? We can't jaw about it forever."

"No," said Jeremy, slowly, and in a way that showed that it cost him an effort to say it, "that would not be fair; besides, I expect that the mischief is done; everybody gets fond of you, old chap, men or women. No, you shan't go, and we won't get to loggerheads over it, either. I'll tell you what we will do—we will toss up."

This struck Ernest as a brilliant suggestion.

"Right you are," he said, at once producing a shilling; "singles or threes?"

"Singles of course; it's sooner over."

Ernest poised the coin on his thumb.

"You call. But, I say! What are we tossing for? We can't draw lots for the girl like the fellows in Homer. We haven't captured her yet."

This was obviously a point that required consideration. Jeremy scratched his head.

"How will this do?" he said. "The winner to have a month to make the running in, the loser not to interfere. If she won't have anything to say to him after a month, then the loser to have his fling. If she will, loser to keep clear."

"That will do. Stand clear; up you go."

The shilling spun into the air.

"Tails!" howled Jeremy.

It lit on the beak of the astonished bittern and bounded off on to the floor, finally rolling under a box full of choice specimens of the petrified bones of antediluvian animals that had been washed out of the cliffs. The box had been lugged out of the way with difficulty, and the shilling disclosed.

"Heads it is!" said Ernest exultingly.

"I expected as much; just my luck. Well, shake hands, Ernest. We won't quarrel about the girl, please God."

They shook hands heartily enough and parted; but from that time for many a long day there was an invisible something between them that had not been there before. Strong, indeed, must be the friendship of which the bonds do not slacken when the shadow of a woman's love falls upon it.

That afternoon Dorothy said that she wanted to go into Kesterwick to make some purchases, and Ernest offered to accompany her. They walked in silence as far as Titheburgh Abbey; indeed, they both suffered from a curious constraint that seemed to effectually check their usual brother-and-sister-like relations. Ernest was just beginning to feel the silence awkward when Dorothy stopped.

"What was that?" she said. "I thought I heard somebody cry out."

They listened, and presently both heard a woman's voice calling for help. The sound seemed to come from the cliff on their left. They stepped to the edge and looked over. As the reader may remember, some twenty feet from the top of the cliff, and fifty or more from the bottom, there was at this spot a sandy ledge, on which were deposited many of the remains washed out of the churchyard by the sea. Now this particular spot was almost inaccessible without ladders, because, although it was easy enough to get down to its level, the cliff bulged out on either side of it, and gave, for the space of some yards, little or no hold for the hands or feet of the climber.

The first thing that caught Ernest's eye when he looked over was a lady's foot and ankle, which appeared to be resting on a tiny piece of rock that projected from the surface of the cliff; the next was the imploring face of Eva Ceswick, who was sprawling in a most undignified position on the bulge of sandstone, with nothing more between her and eternity than that very unsatisfactory and insufficient knob of rock. It was evident that she could move neither one way nor the other without being precipitated to the bottom of the cliff, to which she was apparently clinging by suction, like a fly.

"Great God!" exclaimed Ernest. "Hold on, I will come to you."

"I can't hold much longer."

It was one thing to say that he would come, and another to do it. The sand gave scarcely any foothold; how was he to get enough purchase to pull Eva round the bulge? He looked at Dorothy in despair. Her quick mind had taken in the situation at a glance.

"You must get down there above her, Ernest, and lie flat and stretch out your hand to her."

"But there is nothing to hold to. When she puts her weight on to my hand we shall both go together."

"No; I will hold your legs. Be quick, she is getting exhausted."

It took Ernest but two seconds to reach the spot that Dorothy had pointed to, and to lay himself flat, or rather slanting, for his heels were a great deal higher than his head. Fortunately he discovered a hard knob of sandstone against which he could rest his left hand. Meanwhile, Dorothy, seating herself as securely as she could above, seized him by the ankles. Then Ernest stretched his hand downward, and gripping Eva by the wrist, began to put out his strength. Had the three had any time to indulge their sense of humor they might have found the appearance they presented intensely ludicrous; but they had not, for the very good reason that for thirty seconds or so their lives were not worth a farthing's purchase. Ernest strained and strained, but Eva was a large woman, although she danced so lightly, and the bulge over which he had to pull her was almost perpendicular. Presently he felt that Dorothy was beginning to slip above him.

"She must make an effort or we shall all go," she said, in a quiet voice.

"Drive your knees into the sand, and throw yourself forward, it is your only chance!" gasped Ernest to the exhausted woman beneath him.

She realized the meaning of his words, and gave a desperate struggle.

"Pull, Doll, for God's sake pull! she's coming."

Then followed a second of despairing effort, and she was beside him on the spot where he lay; another struggle, and the three sunk exhausted on the top of the cliff, rescued from a most imminent death.

"By Jove!" ejaculated Ernest, "that was a near thing."

Dorothy nodded, she was too exhausted to speak. Eva smiled and fainted.

He turned to her with a little cry, and began to chafe her cold hands.

"Oh, she's dead, Doll!" he said.

"No, she has fainted. Give me your hat."

Before he could do so she had seized it, and was running as quickly as her exhaustion would allow toward a spring that bubbled up a hundred yards away, and which once had been the water supply of the old abbey.

Ernest went on rubbing for a minute or more, but without producing the slightest effect. He was in despair. The beautiful face beneath him looked so wan and deathlike; all the red had left the lips. In his distress, and scarcely knowing what he did, he bent over them and kissed them, once, twice, thrice. This mode of restoration is not recommended in the medicine chest "guide," but in this instance it was not without its effect. Presently a faint and tremulous glow diffused itself over the pale cheek; in another moment it deepened to a most unmistakable blush. (Was it a half consciousness of Ernest's new method of treatment, or merely the returning blood, that produced that blush? Let us not inquire.) Next she sighed, opened her eyes, and sat up.

"Oh, you are not dead!"

"No, I don't think so; but I can't quite remember. What was it? Ah, I know," and she shut her eyes, as though to keep out some horrid sight. Presently she opened them again. "You have saved my life," she said. "If it had not been for you, I should have now been lying crushed at the foot of that dreadful cliff. I am so grateful."

At that moment Dorothy came back with a little water in Ernest's black hat, for in her hurry she had spilled most of it.

"Here, drink some of this," she said.

Eva tried to do so, but a billycock hat is not a very convenient drinking vessel till you get used to it, and she upset more than she swallowed. But what she got down did her good. She put down the hat, and they all three laughed a little; it was so funny drinking out of an old hat.

"Were you long down there before we came?" asked Dorothy.

"No, not long; only about half a minute on that dreadful bulge."

"What on earth did you go there for?" said Ernest, putting his dripping hat on his head, for the sun was hot.

"I wanted to see the bones. I am very active, and thought that I could get up quite safely; but sand is so slippery. Oh, I forgot; look here," and she pointed to a thin cord that was tied to her wrist.

"What is that?"

"Why, it is tied to such an odd lead box that I found in the sand. Mr. Jones said the other day that he thought it was a bit of an old coffin; but it is not, it is a lead box with a rusty iron handle. I could not move it much, but I had this bit of cord with me—I thought I might want it getting down, you know—so I tied one end of it to the handle."

"Let us pull it up," said Ernest, unfastening the cord from Eva's wrist and beginning to tug.

But the case was too heavy for him to lift alone; indeed, it proved as much as they could all three manage to drag it to the top. However, up it came at last. Ernest examined it carefully, and came to the conclusion that it was very ancient. The massive iron handle at the top of the oblong case was almost eaten through with rust, and the lead itself was much corroded, although from fragments that still clung to it it was evident that it had once been protected by an outer case of oak. Evidently the case had been washed out of the churchyard, where it had lain for centuries.

"This is quite exciting," said Eva, who was now sufficiently interested to forget all about her escape. "What can be in it?—treasure or papers, I should think."

"I don't know," answered Ernest; "I should hardly think that they would bury such things in a churchyard."

"Perhaps it is a small baby."

"Ernest," broke in Dorothy, in an agitated way, "I don't like that thing. I can't tell you why, but I am sure it is unlucky. I wish that you would throw it back to where it came from, or into the sea. It is a horrid thing, and we have nearly lost our lives over it already."

"Nonsense, Doll! whoever thought that you were so superstitious? Why, perhaps it is full of money or jewels. Let's take it home and open it."

"I am not superstitious, and you can take it home if you like. I will not touch it; I tell you it is a horrid thing."

"All right, Doll, then you shan't have a share of the spoil. Miss Ceswick and I will divide it. Will you help me to carry it to the house, Miss Ceswick? that is, unless you are afraid of it, like Doll."

"Oh, no," she answered, "I am not afraid; I am dying of curiosity to see what is inside."

CHAPTER X.

WHAT EVA FOUND.

"You are sure you are not too tired?" said Ernest, after a moment's consideration.

"No, indeed, I have quite recovered," she answered with a blush.

Ernest blushed, too, from sympathy, probably, and went to pick up a bough that lay beneath a stunted oak tree which grew in the ruins of the abbey, on the spot where once the altar had stood. This he ran through the iron handle, and, directing Eva to catch hold of one end, he took the other himself, and they started for the house, Dorothy marching solemnly in front.

As it happened, Jeremy and Mr. Cardus were strolling along together smoking, when suddenly they caught sight of the cavalcade advancing, and hurried to meet it.

"What is all this?" asked Mr. Cardus of Dorothy, who was now nearly fifty yards ahead of the other two.

"Well, Reginald, it is a long story. First, we found Eva Ceswick slipping down the cliff, and pulled her up just in time."

"My luck again," thought Jeremy, groaning in spirit. "I might have sat on the ledge of that cliff for ten years and never got a chance of pulling her up."

"Then we pulled up that horrid box, which was found down in the sand and tied a cord to."

"Yes," exclaimed Ernest, who was now arriving, "and would you believe it—Dorothy wanted us to throw it back again!"

"I know I did; I said that it was unlucky, and it is unlucky."

"Nonsense, Dorothy! it is very interesting. I expect that it will be found to contain deeds buried in the churchyard for safety and never dug up again," broke in Mr. Cardus, much interested. "Let me catch hold of that stick, Miss Ceswick, and I dare say that Jeremy will go on and get a hammer and a cold chisel, and we will soon solve the mystery."

"Oh, very well, Reginald; you will see."

Mr. Cardus glanced at her. It was curious her taking such an idea. Then they proceeded to the house. On reaching the sitting room they found Jeremy already there with his hammer and chisel. He was an admirable amateur blacksmith; indeed, there were few manual trades of which he did not know a little, and, placing the case on the table, he set about the task of opening it in a most workmanlike manner.

The lead, though it was in places eaten quite away, was still thick and sound near the edges, and it took him a good quarter of an hour's hard chopping to remove what appeared to be the front of the case. Excitement was at its height as it fell forward with a bang on the table; but it was then found that what had been removed was merely a portion of an outer case, there being beneath it an inner chest, also of lead.

"Well," said Jeremy, "they fastened it up pretty well," and then he set to work again.

This inner skin of lead was thinner and easier to cut than the first had been, and he got through the job more quickly, though not nearly quickly enough for the impatience of the bystanders. At last the front fell out and disclosed a small cabinet made of solid pieces of black oak, and having a hinged door, which was fastened by a tiny latch and hasp of the common pattern, that is probably as old as doors are. From this cabinet there came a strong odor of spices.

The excitement was now intense, and seemed to be shared by everybody in the house. Grice had come in through the swing door and stationed herself in the background; Sampson and the groom were peeping through the window, and even old Atterleigh, attracted by the sound of the hammering, had strolled aimlessly in.

"What can it be?" said Eva, with a gasp.

Slowly Jeremy extracted the cabinet from its leaden coverings and set it on the table.

"Shall I open it?" he said, and, suiting the action to the word, he lifted the latch, and, placing his chisel between the edge of the little door and its frame, pried the cabinet open.

The smell of spices became more pronounced than ever, and for a moment the cloud of dust that came from them as their fragments rolled out of the cabinet on to the table, prevented the spectators who, all but Dorothy, were crowding up to the case, from seeing what it contained. Presently, however, a large, whitish bundle became visible. Jeremy put in his hand, pulled it out, and laid it on the top of the box. It was heavy. But when he had done this he did not seem inclined to go any further in the matter. The bundle had, he considered, an uncanny look.

At that moment an interruption took place, for Florence Ceswick entered through the open door. She had come up to see Dorothy, and was astonished to find such a gathering.

"Why, what is it all about?" she asked.

Somebody told her in as few words as possible, for everybody's attention was concentrated on the bundle, which nobody seemed inclined to touch.

"Well, why don't you open it?" asked Florence.

"I think that they are all afraid," said Mr. Cardus, with a laugh.

He was watching the various expressions on the faces with an amused air.

"Well, I am not afraid, at any rate," said Florence. "Now, ladies and gentlemen, the gorgon's head is about to be unveiled. Look the other way, or you will all be turned to stone."

"This is getting delightfully ghastly," said Eva to Ernest.

"I know that it will be something horrid," added Dorothy.

Meanwhile Florence had drawn out a heavy pin of ancient make, with which the wrapping of the bundle was fastened, and begun to unwind a long piece of discolored linen. At the very first turn another shower of spices fell out. As soon as these had been swept aside, Florence proceeded slowly with her task, and as she removed fold after fold of the linen the bundle began to take shape and form, and the shape it took was that of a human head.

Eva saw it and drew closer to Ernest; Jeremy saw it, and felt inclined to bolt; Dorothy saw it, and knew that her presentiments as to the disagreeable nature of the contents of that unlucky case were coming true; Mr. Cardus saw it, and was more interested than ever. Only Florence and Hardriding Atterleigh saw nothing. Another turn or two of the long winding sheet, and it slipped suddenly away from whatever it inclosed.

There was a moment's dead silence as the company regarded the object thus left open to their gaze. Then one of the women gave a low cry of fear, and actuated by some common impulse, they all turned and broke from the inner room in terror, and calling, "It is alive!" No, not at all. Florence turned pale, but stood there by the object, the winding sheet in her hand; and old Atterleigh also remained staring at it, either paralyzed or fascinated.

It, too, seemed to stare at him from its point of vantage on the oak chest, in which it had rested for so many centuries.

And this was what he saw there upon the box. Let the reader imagine the face and head of a lovely woman of some 30 years of age, the latter covered with rippling brown locks of greath length, above which was set a roughly fashioned coronet studded with uncut gems. Let him imagine this face, all but the lips, which were colored red, pale with the bloodless pallor of death, and the flesh so firm and fresh looking that it might have been that of a corpse not a day old; so firm, indeed, that the head and all its pendent weight of beautiful hair could stand on the unshrunken base of the neck which, in some far past age, cold steel had made so smooth. Then let him imagine the crowning horror of this weird sight. The eyes of a corpse are shut, but the eyes in this head were wide open, and the long, black lashes, as perfect now as on the day of death, hung over what appeared, when the light struck them, to be two balls of trembling fire, that glittered and rolled and fixed themselves upon the face of the observer like living eyes. It was these awful eyes that carried such terror to the hearts of the onlookers when they cast their first glance around, and made them not unnaturally cry out that it was alive.

It was not until he had made a very careful examination of these fiery orbs that Mr. Cardus was afterward able to discover what they were, and as the reader may as well understand at once that this head had nothing about it different from any other skillfully preserved head, he shall be taken into confidence without delay. There were balls of crystal fitted, probably with the aid of slender springs, into the eye sockets with such infernal art that they shook and trembled to the slightest sound, and even on occasion rolled about. The head itself, he also discovered, had not been embalmed in the ordinary fashion, by extracting the brain and filling the cavity with spices and bitumen, but had been preserved by means of the injection of silica or some kindred substance into the brain, veins and arteries, which, after permeating all the flesh, had solidified and made it like marble. Some brilliant pigment had been used to give the lips their natural color, and the hair had been preserved by means of spices. But perhaps the most dreadful thing about this relic of forgotten ages was the mocking smile that the artist who "set it up" had managed to preserve upon the face, a smile that just drew the lips up enough to show the white teeth beneath, and gave the idea that its wearer had died in the full enjoyment of some malicious jest or triumph. It was a terrible thing to look on, that long dead, beautiful face, with its abundant hair, its crowning coronet, its moving crystal eyes and its smile, and yet there was something awfully fascinating about it; those who had seen it once would always long to see it again.

Mr. Cardus had fled with the rest, but as soon as he got outside the swing door his common sense reasserted itself, and he stopped.

"Come, come," he called to the others, "don't be so silly; you are not going to run away from a dead woman's head, are you?"

"You ran too," said Dorothy, pulling up and gasping.

"Yes, I know I did; those eyes startled me; but, of course, they are glass. I am going back; it is a great curiosity."

"It is an accursed thing," muttered Dorothy.

Mr. Cardus turned and re-entered the room, and the others comforting themselves with the reflection that it was broad daylight, and drawn by their devouring curiosity, followed him. That is they all followed him except Grice, who was ill for two days afterward. As for Sampson and the groom, who had seen the sight through the window, they ran for a mile or two along the cliff before they stopped.

When they got back into the room, they found old Atterleigh still standing and staring at the crystal eyes, that seemed to be returning his gaze with compound interest, while Florence was there with the long linen wrapper in her hand, gazing down at the beautiful hair that flowed from the head onto the oak box, from the box to the table, and from the table nearly to the ground. It was, oddly enough, of the same color and texture as her own. She had taken off her hat when she began to undo the wrappings, and they all noticed the fact. Nor did the resemblance stop there. The sharp, fine features of the mummied head were very like Florence's; so were the beautiful teeth and the fixed, hard smile. The dead face was more lovely, indeed, but otherwise the woman of the Saxon era—for, to judge from the rude tiara on her brow, it was probable that she was Saxon—and the living girl of the Nineteenth century might have been sisters, or mother and daughter. The resemblance startled them all as they entered the room, and they said nothing.

They drew near and gazed again without a word. Dorothy was the first to break the silence.

"I think she must have been a witch," she said. "I hope that you will have it thrown away, Reginald, for she will bring us bad luck. The place where she was buried has been unlucky; it was a great abbey once, now it is a deserted ruin. When we tried to get the case up we were all very nearly killed. She will bring us bad luck. I am sure of it. Throw it away, Reginald, throw her into the sea. Look, she is just like Florence there."

Florence had smiled at Dorothy's words, and the resemblance became more striking than ever. Eva shuddered as she noticed it.

"Nonsense, Dorothy!" said Mr. Cardus, who was a bit of an antiquarian, and now had forgotten his start in his collector's zeal, "it is a splendid find. But I forget," he added in a tone of disappointment, "it does not belong to me, it belongs to Miss Ceswick."

"Oh, I am sure you are welcome to it so far as I am concerned," said Eva hastily. "I would not have it near me on any account."

"Oh, very well. I am much obliged to you. I shall value the relic very much."

Florence had meanwhile moved round the table and was gazing earnestly into the crystal eyes.

"What are you doing, Florence?" asked Ernest sharply, for the scene was uncanny and jarred upon him.

"I?" she answered with a little laugh. "I am seeking an inspiration. That face looks wise, it may teach me something. Besides, it is so like my own, I think she must be some far distant ancestress."

"So she has noticed it, too," thought Ernest.

"Put her back in the box, Jeremy," said Mr. Cardus. "I must have an air tight case made."

"I can do that," said Jeremy, "by lining the old one with lead and putting a glass front to it."

Jeremy sat about putting the head away, touching it very gingerly. When he had got it back into the oak case he dusted it and placed it upon a bracket that jutted from the oak paneling at the end of the room.

"Well," said Florence, "now that you have put your guardian angel on her pedestal, I think that we must be going home. Will any of you walk a little way with us?"

Dorothy said that they would all come, that is, all except Mr. Cardus, who had gone back to his office. Accordingly they started, and, as they did so, Florence intimated to Ernest that she wished to speak to him. He was alarmed and disappointed, for he was afraid of Florence, and wished to walk with Eva, and presumably his face betrayed what was in his mind to her.

"Do not be frightened," she said, with a slight smile; "I am not going to say anything disagreeable."

Of course he replied that he knew that she never could say anything disagreeable at any time, at which she smiled again the same faint smile, and they dropped behind.

"Ernest," she said presently, "I want to speak to you. You remember what happened between us two evenings ago on this very beach?" for they were walking home by the beach.

"Yes, Florence, I remember," answered Ernest.

"Well, Ernest, the words I have to say are hard for a woman's lips, but I must say them. I made a mistake, Ernest, in telling you that I loved you as I did, and in talking all the wild nonsense that I talked. I don't know what made me do it, some foolish impulse, no doubt. Women are very curious, you know, Ernest, and I think I am more curious than most. I suppose I thought I loved you, Ernest—I know I thought it when you kissed me; but last night, when I saw you at the Smythes' dance, I knew that it was all a mistake, and that I cared for you—no more than you cared for me, Ernest. Do you understand me?"

He did not understand her in the least, but he nodded his head, feeling vaguely that things were turning out very well for him.

"That is right; and so here, in the same place where I said them, I renounce them. We will forget all that foolish scene, Ernest. I made a little mistake when I told you that my heart was as deep as the sea; I find that it is shallow as a brook. But will you answer me one question, Ernest, before we close this conversation?"

"Yes, Florence, if I can."

"Well, when you—you kissed me the other night, you did not really mean it, did you? I mean you only did so for a freak, or from the impulse of the moment, not because you loved me? Don't be afraid to tell me, because if it was so, I shall not be angry; you see you have so much to forgive me for. I am breaking faith, am I not?" and she looked him straight in the face with her piercing eyes.

Ernest's glance fell under that searching gaze, and the lie that men are apt to think it no shame to use where women are concerned rose to his lips. But he could not get it out; he could not bring himself to say that he did love her—so he compromised matters.

"I think you were more in earnest than I was, Florence."

She laughed, a cold, little laugh, that somehow made his flesh creep.

"Thank you for being candid; it makes matters so much easier, does it not? But do you know, I suspected as much, when I was standing there by that head to-day, just at the time that you took Eva's hand."

Ernest started visibly. "Why, your back was turned," he said.

"Yes, but I saw what you did reflected in the crystal eyes. Well, do you know, as I stood there, it seemed to me as though I could consider the whole matter as dispassionately and with as clear a brain as though I had been that dead woman. All of a sudden I grew wise. But there are the others waiting for us."

"We shall part friends, I hope, Florence," said Ernest, anxiously.

"Oh, yes, Ernest, a woman always follows the career of her old admirer with the deepest interest and for about five seconds you were my admirer, when you kissed me, you know. I shall watch all your life, and my thoughts shall follow your footsteps like a shadow. Good night, Ernest, good night"—and again she smiled that mocking smile that was so like that on the features of the dead woman and fixed her piercing eyes upon his face. He bade her good night, and made his way homeward with the others, feeling an undefinable dread heavy on his heart.

CHAPTER XI.

DEEP WATERS.

In due course Jeremy duly fitted up "the witch," as the mysterious head came to be called at Dum's Ness, in her air tight cabinet, which he lengthened till it looked like a clock case, in order to allow the beautiful hair to hang down at full length, retaining, however the original door and ancient latch and hasp. His next step was to fit the plate glass front, and exhaust the air as well as was feasible from the interior of the case. Then he screwed on the outside door, and stood it back on its bracket in the oak paneled sitting room, where, as has been said, it looked for all the world like an eight day clock case.

He spent whole hours as he sat in his workshop in the yard, tinkering at the air tight case, in weaving histories in which this beautiful creature, whose head had been thus marvelously recovered, played the leading part. It was so strange to look at her lovely, scornful face, and think that, long ages since, men had loved it, and kissed it, and played with the waving hair.

There it was, this relic of the dead, preserved by the consummate skill of some old monk or chemist, so that it retained all its ancient beauty long after the echoes of the tragedy, with which it must have been connected, had died out of the world. For, as he wrought at his case, Jeremy grew certain that it was the ghastly memento of some enormous crime; indeed, by degrees, as he tacked and hammered at the lead lining, he made up a history that was quite satisfactory to his mind, appealing on doubtful points to the witch herself, who was perched on the table near him, and ascertaining whether she meant "yes" or "no" by the simple process of observing whether or not her eyes trembled when he spoke. It was slow work getting the story together in this fashion, but then the manufacture of the case was slow also, and it was not without its charm, for he felt it an honor to be taken into the confidence of so lovely a lady.

At last the case was finished, and, for an amateur, a very good job he made of it. When it was done he placed it back on the bracket, and showed it to M. de Talor.

But from the day when Eva Ceswick nearly fell to the bottom of the cliff in the course of her antiquarian researches, things began to go wrong at Dum's Ness. Everybody felt it except Ernest, and he was thinking too much of other things. Dorothy was very unhappy in those days, and began to look thin and miserable, though she sturdily alleged, when asked, that she never had been better in her life. Jeremy himself was also unhappy, and for a good reason. He had caught the fever that women like Eva Ceswick have it in their power to give to the sons of men badly enough. His was a deep, self-contained nature, very gentle and tender, not admitting many things into its affections, but loving such as were admitted with all the heart and soul and strength. And it was in the deepest depths of this loyal nature that Eva Ceswick had printed her image; before he knew it, before he had time to think, it was photographed there upon his heart, and he felt that there it must stay for good or evil; that place could never be used again.

But if nobody else was happy, Ernest was; that is, except when he was sunk in the depths of woe, which was on an average about three days a week. On the occasion of the first of these seizures, Dorothy, noting his miserable aspect and entire want of appetite, felt much alarmed, and took an occasion after supper to ask him what was the matter. Before many minutes were over she had cause to regret it; for Ernest burst forth with a history of his love and his wrongs that lasted for an hour. It appeared that another young gentleman, one of those who danced with the lovely Eva at the Smythes' ball, had been making the most unmistakable advances; he had called—three times; he had sent flowers—twice (Ernest sent them every morning, beguiling Sampson into cutting the best orchid blooms for the purpose); he had been out walking—once. Dorothy listened quietly, till he ceased of his own accord. Then she spoke:

"So you really love her, Ernest?"

"Love her! I"—— But we will not enter into a description of this young man's raptures. When he had done, Dorothy did a curious thing. She rose from her chair, and coming to where Ernest was sitting bent over him and kissed him on the forehead, and as she did so he noticed vaguely that she had great black rings round her eyes.

"I hope that you will be happy, my dear brother. You will have a lovely wife, and I think that she is as good as she is beautiful."

She spoke quite quietly, but somehow her voice sounded like a sob. He kissed her in acknowledgment, and she glided away.

Ernest did not think much of the incident, however. Indeed, in five minutes his thoughts were back with Eva, with whom he really was seriously and earnestly in love.

Eva was pleased at her conquest, and took a malicious pleasure in leading Ernest on. When she knew that he was coming she would make herself look as lovely as possible and put on all her pretty little ways and graces in order to more thoroughly enslave him. Somehow, whenever Ernest thought of her in after years as she was at that period of her life, his memory would call up a vision of her in the pretty little drawing room at the Cottage, leaning back in a low chair in such a way as to contrive to show off her splendid figure to the best advantage, and also the tiny foot and slender ankle that peeped from beneath her soft white dress. There she sat, a little Skye terrier called "Tails" on her lap, with which his rival had presented her but a fortnight before, and—yes—actually kissing the brute at intervals, her eyes shining all the time with innocent coquetry. What would not Ernest have given to occupy for a single minute the position of that unappreciative Skye terrier! It was agony to see so many kisses wasted on a dog, and Eva, seeing that he thought so, kissed the animal more vigorously than ever.

A last he could stand it no longer. "Put that dog down!" he said, peremptorily.

She obeyed him, and then remembering that he had no right to dictate to her what she should do, made an effort to pick it up again; but Tails, who, be it added, was not used to being kissed in private life, and thought the whole operation rather a bore, promptly bolted.

"Why should I put the dog down?" she asked, with a quick look of defiance.

"Because I hate to see you kissing it, it is so effeminate."

He spoke in a masterful way; it was a touch of the curb, and there are few things a proud woman hates so much as the first touch of the curb.

"What right have you to dictate what I shall or shall not do?" she asked, tapping her foot upon the floor.

Ernest was very humble in those days and he collapsed.

"None at all. Don't be angry, Eva" (it was the first time that he had called her so, till now she had always been Miss Ceswick), "but the fact was I could not bear to see you kissing that dog; I was jealous of the brute."

Whereupon she blushed furiously and changed the subject. But after awhile Eva's coquettishness began to be less and less marked. When they met she no longer greeted him with a smile of mischief, but with serious eyes that once or twice, he thought, bore traces of tears. At the same time she threw him into despair by her coldness. Did he venture a tender remark, she would pretend not to hear it—alas that the mounting blood should so obstinately proclaim that she did! Did he touch her hand, it was cold and unresponsive. She was quieter too, and her reserve frightened him. Once he tried to break it, and began some passionate appeal, but she rose without answering and turned her face to the window. He followed her, and saw that her dark eyes were full of tears. This he felt was even more awful than her coldness, and, fearing that he had offended her, he obeyed her whispered entreaty and went. Poor boy! he was very young. Had he had a little experience, he might, perhaps, have found means to brush away her tears and his own doubts. It is a melancholy thing that such opportunities should, as a rule, present themselves before people are old enough to take advantage of them.

The secret of all this change of conduct was not far to seek. Eva had played with edged tools till she cut her fingers to the bone. The dark eyed boy who danced so well and had such a handsome, happy face, had become very dear to her. She had begun by playing with him, and now, alas! she loved him better than anybody in the world. That was the sting of the thing; she had fallen in love with a boy as young as herself—a boy, too, who, so far as she was aware, had no particular prospects in life. It was humiliating to her pride to think that she, who had already, in the few months that she had been "out" in London, before her cousins rose up and cast her forth, had the satisfaction of seeing one or two men of middle age and established position at her feet, and the further satisfaction of requesting them to kneel there no more, should in the upshot strike her colors to a boy of 21, even though he did stand six feet high, and had more wits in his young head and more love in his young heart than all her middle aged admirers put together.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

Not Accommodating.

"I suppose this is a good neighborhood?" said a visitor, addressing Mrs. Pretense.

"Yes, in some respects."

"The Potworthies, across the street, are good people, I suppose?"

"They are very unaccommodating."

"I am surprised at that. Do they refuse to lend anything?"

"Oh, no; they do very well in that respect."

"How, then, are they unaccommodating?"

"Well, you see, when my daughter's baby was buried, only three of them came to the funeral, although they know that we were—were—well, bucking against those Pattersons that boast of having such large funerals."—Arkansaw Traveler.

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20th, 1887.

Unless it be purely the desire to be fashionable, I cannot see why the people of Washington leave their own homes every season and seek a Summer resort, when, in fact, Washington would do well to set up itself as a first-class Summer resort, nearly all necessary conditions being extremely favorable. The city is almost surrounded by water, there are always plenty of amusements and novelties, and the climate and temperature seem almost perfection. All last Summer the thermometer did not go over 93 degrees, and only twice this Summer has it reached 90.

The Sunday Summer concerts in the Smithsonian grounds have been abandoned for the present, but it is proposed to resume these charming entertainments as soon as sufficient funds for the purpose can be provided.

War on the caterpillar is the order of the day in the Capitol City, and a score or more of men are engaged in destroying the cocoons of these pests which infest the stately shade trees of the many beautiful parks.

In religious circles last Sunday the attraction was the Rev. Sam. Small, the Georgia evangelist, who preached most effectively, and in a style picturesquely original, to two immense congregations, hundreds standing, and hundreds being turned away. Mr. Small's witty sallies drew forth involuntary applause and recalled the sayings of the noted character he formerly portrayed, "Old Si," of the "Atlanta Constitution."

The burst of martial feeling over the incident of the Confederate battle-flags is most unfortunate, and it appears was unnecessarily magnified, perhaps for political purposes, as is evidenced by Mr. Sherman's bitter remarks on the subject. I think the great republic of modern times might well follow, in that respect, the example of the great republic of ancient times, mighty Rome, who decreed no triumphs to Generals for victories won over their own fellow citizens, and permitted no monuments to be built to perpetuate the unhappy memories of civil wars. I believe it would be best for the re united republic to gather all of our battle-flags, both Federal and Confederate, and make a big bon-fire of them, to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie," played by the Boys in Blue and the Boys in Gray, in front of the White House. Such generous, magnanimous deeds would be applauded by enthusiastic thousands and be the pyre of all sectional animosities, for "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war."

Madam Grundy and her coterie are discussing a choice bit of social gossip of a highly sensational nature. A chief clerk of one of the Departments under the late Republican Administration was a great society favorite, regarded as a confirmed bachelor and had for 15 years boarded at a swell house in the West End, presided over by a handsome and highly respectable widow. The other day the clerk quietly changed lodgings, and the charming widow filed an application for a divorce, setting forth that the pair had been secretly married in Baltimore 14 years ago. Thus this man so prominent in official and social circles has been leading a double life, a living lie, all these years. "Mercy me! how much sweetness I have wasted on that man," sadly exclaimed a fair clerk in his former Department and many others echo this disappointed maiden's sentiment and grieve as those without hope. But I do not see how the chief clerk should be condemned without mercy, as there are extenuating circumstances in the case, the principal one being that he is a fit type of the hypocrisy of the party which appointed him. Like many of the disconsolate belles of Washington, I dismiss him with a long-drawn sigh.

At last, Speaker Carlisle has yielded to the pressure upon him of Congressmen and business men and openly announces himself in favor of an extra session of Congress. But, it is extremely doubtful whether the President deems the financial situation of the country warrants a measure so extraordinary. He has firmly opposed an extra session since the question was first agitated, and he is a man who very seldom changes his position. Therefore, I think there will be no extra session. Another view of the matter is, that it would afford the Republicans a much coveted opportunity to make political capital, and of course their leaders are in the affirmative.

The colored people of Washington were both surprised and delighted the other night by President Cleveland attending the commencement of their High school and distributing the diplomas. By such little courtesies the President has made himself immensely popular with our colored citizens.

To-day that eminent prelate, Cardinal Gibbons, who has lately returned from a visit to Rome, was warmly greeted and administered spiritual comfort to a great outpouring of Catholic population. The Cardinal's power is great, and he exercises it for the good of the State as well as the church.

Six Months' School.

The following law was passed by the legislature of 1887: An Act to extend the minimum school term to six months.

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the minimum school term shall be six months, and after the close of the school year ending on the first Monday in June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, school directors and controllers shall keep the schools of their respective districts in operation at least six months each year: *Provided,* That the length of the annual term may remain as at present in districts where the maximum amount of tax allowed by law to be levied for school purposes shall be found insufficient to keep the schools open a greater length of time.

APPROVED—May 19th, 1887.

TAXATION.

Speech of A. L. Fritz in the House of Representatives April 27th 1887, on a bill providing for a more equal division of taxes between corporations and individuals.

Mr. Fritz said: Mr. Speaker, the equalization of taxation between all classes of persons and all classes of property is a subject worthy of the consideration of this House. Session after session of the Legislature, petitions and memorials have been presented from all parts of the State, and perhaps more requests have been made by the people of this Commonwealth for a change in our system of taxation than for any other object. The farmers and real estate owners in my section of the State are almost unanimously in favor of some measure that will more equally divide the burdens of taxation. I therefore ask the indulgence of the House for a few minutes upon this question. While it will be admitted that it is impossible to make an exact equalization of taxes upon persons and property, no one will deny that there could be a more equal division than our present tax laws give us.

There is no subject before the Legislature that more directly and deeply interests the people than taxation. It cannot be denied that great inequalities exist. The burden of local taxation for county, school, poor and road purposes falls almost entirely upon real estate. Unequal taxation, and other discriminations, has greatly depreciated the value of farm land and real estate in general in this Commonwealth. I have heard it said that if we do not exempt certain classes of personal property and certain industries from taxation that they would be driven out of the State—I might say out of existence. But there is another class of taxpayers that these burdens fall heavily upon—more heavily than any other in the State. I mean the farmers and real estate owners. According to the Constitution of the State "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects." The burdens of taxation should be equalized between all classes of persons and all classes of property. The high and low, the rich and poor, should be taxed in proportion to the valuation of their property.

The capital of the farmer and real estate owner is taxed four or five times as much as the capital of corporations. This is certainly an unwarrantable and unjust discrimination, oppressive to real estate, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and natural equity. It would seem, if any distinction were made, that it should be in favor of that form of capital that is most productive—in favor of the hard-working, laboring classes of this Commonwealth. But all that we ask is that there should be an equalization, as near as may be, of the burdens imposed on each form of property. The farm lands and real estate in general are suffering to-day from the onerous burdens of taxation, and the cry for its relief comes to us from a class in the community whose appeals should be carefully considered—the owners of homes and the tillers of the soil. The inequality is too great against the large majority of taxpayers of this Commonwealth—the farmers and laborers—and a change must come sooner or later.

Those who have made the subject a study are almost unanimous in the opinion that corporate and personal property has not and does not bear a fair share of the burdens of taxation. Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs, gives the total value of real estate in this Commonwealth at one billion, six hundred and ninety-seven million dollars ($1,697,000,000). The total value of personal property, which is far below its real value, is one billion, four hundred and sixty-three million dollars ($1,463,000,000), which includes corporation stock, corporation loans, national and State bank stock, county loans, municipal loans and money at interest. But there are other classes of personal property that are not included in this list. So that the estimated aggregate value of personal property is equal if not higher than that of the real estate. The Auditor General claims that there are four hundred millions of dollars held by corporations that is not returned, and for which no tax is paid. This sum added to the figures just given shows that the value of personal property is more than two hundred millions of dollars greater than the value of real estate. The estimated total tax paid on real estate in this Commonwealth, is thirty millions three hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars ($30,395,000), and the estimated total tax paid on personal property is five millions nine hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars ($5,962,000.) Now, if personal property paid the same mill rate as real estate it would pay twenty-six millions one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($26,113,000), or would exceed the amount it now pays by twenty millions of dollars ($20,000,000) according to the amount returned of each class of property. But if the total value of all property in this Commonwealth is returned as it should be, and the total amount of taxes paid is about thirty-six millions of dollars, real estate should pay eighteen millions of dollars, or twelve millions less than it now pays, and the corporations, and all classes of personal property should pay the same amount, or about twelve millions more than it now pays. Now if the figures given by the Auditor General and the Secretary of Internal Affairs are correct, and I think no one can dispute them, in order to equalize, as near as may be, the taxes of this State between all classes of property, something should be done by this Legislature toward giving the relief asked for by the great mass of farmers, real estate owners and laborers of this Commonwealth. It has been estimated that moneyed capital earns about five per cent per annum, and that real estate earns about two and one-half. If two men should have five thousand dollars each to invest, the one purchases a farm and the other invests his money in corporate stock or some other class of personal property. There is no doubt but that the farmer pays about five times as much tax as the person who has his money invested in personal property. Is there any doubt that the burdens of taxation are unevenly divided?

The bill under consideration does not propose such a radical change as illustrated by the figures which I have just given you. The figures were based upon the statistics and facts given by those officers who have charge of the finances of this State, and cannot be disputed. It is, therefore our duty as representatives of the people of this great Commonwealth, to give heed to the demands made by the great majority of citizens of this State—the largest class of property owners. They have been knocking at the doors of this Legislature, with petitions and memorials, ever since the session opened, and they are still waiting to be heard on this question—hoping and expecting that some relief, at least will be given them. Every unbiased student of our financial policy will admit that there is an unfair division of our taxes at the present time. This inequality is apparent to all. Now, sir, knowing these facts, is it not our duty as Legislators to place upon the statute books some law which will make a more equal division of these burdens.

Governor Hill, in his message to the New York Legislature on this subject said that "every citizen has a right to insist that taxation shall be uniform and equal, as far as possible; and, while the people are patriotic and do not object to meeting the just demands of government, they may properly insist that unjust discrimination shall not be permitted." The farm and the workshops should bear their portion of the public burden; so should the corporations, the bonds, the stocks and other moneyed capital and personal property of the State. The practical operation of our present law is that the corporations and personal property in general pay but a small portion of our taxes, which adds to the burdens upon real estate, while the latter is taxed without regard to the actual interest of the owner in it. This presents a proper subject for action, and the suggestion that real and personal property should be placed under an equal footing, for all purposes of taxation, is worthy of most serious consideration.

As an illustration of our present system of taxation, a man bought a farm and mortgaged it for four thousand dollars. Now he paid six per cent. for the use of the money, and he also paid an aggregate tax on his land for all purposes of about twenty mills, or eighty dollars tax on the land purchased with borrowed money. The man who held the mortgage had agreed to make the loan, providing the farmer should pay the State tax on the mortgage. Thus, twelve dollars more tax is added, making a total of ninety-two dollars tax on a four thousand dollar farm. He paid two hundred and forty dollars in addition, as interest, to the person who loaned him the money. Thus he paid out annually, in the shape of taxes and interest on the money invested, three hundred and thirty-two dollars, while the capitalist who loaned the money received his six per cent on the money invested, clear of all taxes and expenses. I might give you illustrations of men who are worth from twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, who have their money all invested in corporations or other personal property, and who only pay a small occupation tax, or, perhaps, a tax upon a horse. Why, sir, Mr. Speaker, the farmers, the mechanics, the laborers, who own small homes, and all other classes who have the bulk of their money invested in real estate and who constitute more than four-fifths of this Commonwealth, are asking us to pass some law in reference to making a more equal division of their burdens. It cannot be denied that money owners do not pay one-fourth as much in proportion to the amount of property or income as the owners of real estate which, in the present as in the past, bears the heavy burdens of local and municipal taxation. The property of a corporation is no more sacred than a farm or the small home of a laborer. Both are property and are protected by the laws which surround them. Should not each bear its share of the burdens of State and local taxation in proportion to their value and income? shall we throw aside and refuse to listen to the requests of three-fourths of the tax-payers of this State? It is our duty as representatives of the people, in passing laws, to, treat all classes alike. The corporations, the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and all other classes of citizens should be put upon an equal footing. Shall we throw the arms of protection around the corporations and the wealthy moneyed men, who constitute only a small portion of the citizens, and not heed to the wishes of all other classes? It is our duty to pass laws, not for one particular class of men, but in the interest of the whole people. Generally the corporations and other personal property make a net annual return of from five to twenty-five per cent. The farm and other real estate in Pennsylvania, after deducting insurance, taxes, improvements, repairs and hired labor incident to managing the same, does not yield a net return of more than two and one half per cent. upon the amount invested. In some of the richest agricultural counties in the State the net returns from farms is not more than two and one-half per cent.

The Auditor General in his report on the finances of the State for the year 1886, in recommending a revision of the tax laws, claimed that "It will be admitted by any one familiar with the subject, that our tax laws are in a mixed and muddled condition, and breed fruitful and endless litigation. Were it possible, all our laws relating to State, county, township and municipal taxation should be revised, codified and put in an intelligent and intelligible shape. It is in many cases difficult to determine what law is upon a given subject. For fifty years acts have been amended, until too frequently no one can tell what act is in force and what is not. Others have been drawn in great haste and amended when almost on final passage, and at times the amendments contradict the terms and intent of the original bill. To codify and put in proper shape these acts of Assembly is no easy task, but the demand is almost imperative.

Under these laws more than thirty-five millions of dollars are annually collected, and they personally affect every citizen of the Commonwealth. In many cases they are worse than the laws of a certain Roman Emperor. His were printed in letters so small that they could not be read from the street. Ours can be read without difficulty. There is no trouble with the type, but they are so conflicting in terms, and so obscure in language, that eminent judges differ as to their meaning, and the average lawyer and taxpayer is lost among their mazes. A more just, intelligent and consistent system, distributing the burdens of taxation more equitably between corporations and individuals, could certainly be adopted. No subjects more deserving is before the members of the Legislature. Mr. Justice Paxton, in 17 W. N. C., 455, commenting upon our tax laws, says: "Our entire revenue system needs to be remodeled in accordance with the new Constitution. It has been for many years a disjointed system, subject to frequent and arbitrary changes, in many instances loosely and obscurely worded, making its construction and enforcement matters of no slight difficulty. To re-cast it now in entire harmony with the original law is a serious matter."

Now, Mr. Speaker, no one will deny that great inequalities exist and that some change should be made in our system of local taxation, so that the burdens of local taxation upon real estate will be somewhat removed. If the corporations and other personal property are paying at the present time one-fourth or one-fifth as much tax as real estate, according to the valuation of each class of property, there should be no objections to the passage of a law that will make a more equal division. If the real estate is paying four or five dollars tax to every dollar paid by corporations and other personal property, and the valuation of the one class is about equal to the other, is it reasonable to object to a change in the system of our local taxation? Why, sir, some of our corporations are almost entirely free from taxation, while their net income is from two to ten times as great as the income derived from real estate. Is it any wonder that real estate has been depreciating in value, and that the owners thereof are pressed down with the burdens of over taxation and other discriminations? Where one class of property is compelled not only to bear its own burdens, but the burdens of all other classes, is it any wonder that there is a great depreciation in value?

All classes of property should pay, as near as may be, its share of the taxes for all purposes of this commonwealth; or, at least, our present system of local taxation should be changed so that there will be, as near as possible, an equal division according to the income or value of the respective properties. Judge Paxton, of the Supreme Court, said in his opinion on the late tax law, "it is, perhaps vain to expect that any system of taxation shall produce exact uniformity; it is, however, both reasonable and possible to lay the taxes in such a manner that substantial justice and uniformity shall be the result."

I am not here to defend any particular class of property or persons, but I wish to treat all alike. When I see and know that there are unreasonable discriminations against certain classes, I feel it my duty to advocate some measure that will have a tendency toward removing the objectionable features from our present tax laws.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens

Peculiar and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No **To Itself** other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

The names announced under this heading are subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, July 26, 1887. The Delegate Election will be held on Saturday, July 23, between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
CYRUS B. McHENRY,
Of Fishingcreek Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. SNYDER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
C. H. CAMPBELL,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
N. P. MOORE,
of Hemlock Township.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
G. W. STERNER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
A. B. CROOP,
Of Briarcreek.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
G. A. HERRING,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
H. C. KELCHNER,
Of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
Of Centre Twp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WASHINGTON PARR,
Of Franklin.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
L. M. CREVELING,
Of Fishingcreek.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. G. GIRTON,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELIAS HOWELL,
Of Mt. Pleasant Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of Beaver Twp.

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Penn'a. there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, in the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, on

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, late of Henry Hoffman, deceased, to wit: A lot of ground situated in the aforesaid town of Bloomsburg, fronting on Fifth street in said town fifty feet, and extending in depth one hundred and fifty-eight feet, adjoining lands of D. J. Waller and others, whereon is erected a good two-story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE!

and all other necessary outbuildings, a well of good water, and a variety of choice fruit trees. This property is situated in the most desirable part of the town of Bloomsburg, and is an excellent location for a private dwelling or other purposes.

☞ Conditions made known on day of sale.

C. E. Geyer, Att'y. THOMAS J. HOFFMAN, Administrator.
June 24, 1887-4t.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the undesigned, administrator of Elias Baylor, late of Limestone township, Montour county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887,

at 10:30 o'clock a. m., the undivided one-half interest of said decedent in a tract of land, in Montour township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in a public road, thence along said public road and land of G. Volkner south eighty-five degrees east forty-six and three-tenths degrees to a stone, thence south sixty-eight degrees east, thirty-two and six-tenths degrees to a stone, thence along land of Frederick Stonger south two degrees, seventeen minutes east, thirty-three and seventy-five one hundredths perches to a stone, thence along land of John H. Eifert, north eighty-two and one-half degrees west, forty-four perches to a chestnut, north eighty-one and one-fourth degrees west, thirty-three and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence along land of Jacob Hartman and Henry Christian, north three degrees and twelve minutes east thirty-eight and six-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

18 ACRES

and 127 perches.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-half the balance on the delivery of the deed, and the balance in one-year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. [j10 PETER CLEMENS, Adm'r.

ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH, AUTOGRAPH AND Scrap, a large and complete line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block.

ALL THE FINEST EXTRACTS—COLOGNE Sachets, Pomades, Hair Dyes and Bay Rum at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Evans' Block, opposite Episcopal Church.

ALL PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER, A fine stock at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CASTILLE, TOILET AND MEDICATED SOAPS, a full line at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Upper Main street.

COMBS OF ALL KINDS, WELL SELECTED, AND at very low prices at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, third door above Iron street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CONDENSED MILK, COXE'S, NELSON'S AND Cooper's Gelatine, Tapioca, Sago, Arrow Root and all the prepared foods for children and invalids at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door above Hess' Boot and Shoe Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CANARY, HEMP, RAPE, MILLET, MAW AND Mixed Seed for the birds, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, first door below Creasy's Grocery Store.

FINE WRITING PAPERS, BY BOX, LOOSE OR in Tablet form, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NURSING BOTTLES NIPPLES, RUBBER RATTLES, Teething Rings and all requisites of the Nursery that will contribute to the baby's happiness, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, two doors above Evans & Eyer's Clothing Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY receipts carefully prepared at all hours at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

TOILET AND INFANT POWDERS, ROUGE, Cosmetic and gold and silver Diamond Dust, at J. H. Mercer's Drug and Book Store, No 68 Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WALL PAPER—MANY KINDS AND MANY prices—at Mercer's Drug and Book Store, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. june3,1y,87.

Schuyler's Hardware.

SUMMER GOODS.

The price of fly-screen wire is so low that everybody can afford the luxury and keep out those little pests that are so annoying. We have it in all widths. Window screens, ready for use, cheaper than you can make them. Doors, two and three panel, with nice moulding, stained and varnished, already to hang, for only $1.30 each. You have only to come and examine our Ice Cream Freezers to know that we are headquarters for price and quality.

We have three Refrigerators yet to close out and will sell them at a price that will be an inducement. It's early yet, but we want the room for other goods.

CHURNS.

Before buying a churn, examine the Oval Churn; it takes the lead for butter making, finish and durability. Other kinds though, should you prefer them.

PAINT.

Mixed Paint, ready for use, by the half-pint to gallon cans. All colors, and at low prices.

HAYING GOODS

Hay Rope, Pulleys, Hand Forks and Horse Forks, at prices that defy competition.

Bird Cages.

Another new lot just opened New patterns at lowest prices.

J. R. SCHUYLER & Co.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

STATEMENT OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1887.

Tax rate 4 mills for school purposes and 1 mill for building purposes on the dollar valuation.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector, DR.

To balance on duplicate '85-6	$1500 00	$1500 00	
CR.			
By additional exonerations on on duplicate 1885-6 less commission	14 70		
By amount paid treasurer	1485 30	1500 00	

RICHARD STILES, Collector. DR.

To duplicate for 1886-7	8361 91	8361 91	
CR.			
Sept. 15, '86, by amt paid treasurer	5216 89		
By 5 per cent abatement	240 50		
By 2 per cent commission	112 17	5609 56	
Jan 15, '87, by amt paid treasurer	853 04		
By 5 per cent commission	44 90	897 94	
By exonerations errors in Assess	48 62		
By returned to commissioners	7 50		
By exonerations	47 70	103 82	
By amt paid treasurer	863 46		
Balance on duplicate	887 13	8361 91	

STEPHEN KNORR, Treasurer. DR.

To amt from former treasurer	436 35		
" " " " collector	1485 30		
To amt from present collector	6933 39		
To amt from state appropria-	817 96		
To amt from C W Eves	149 63	9822 63	
CR.			
By orders redeemed	6934 98		
By coupons paid $132,00 less state tax $6.60	125 40		
By Bonds Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63 and 65 paid	2100 00		
By interest on same from July 1, 1886 until paid less state tax	13 46		
By treasurer's commission 2 per cent on $9173 84	183 47		
Balance in treasury	465 32	9822 63	

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT. DR.

To tax levied for building purposes	1532 48		
To balance from former collector	250 00		
To balance from former treasurer	40 21		
To amt from C W Eves balance on Welsh Hill property	149 63		
To amt borrowed from School Fund	419 75	2392 07	
CR.			
By amt paid for $132.00 coupons less state tax $6.60	125 40		
By bond No. 56 due July 1, '86 paid	500 00		
By bond No. 57 due July 1, '86 paid	500 00		
By bond No. 58 due July 1, '86 paid	200 00		
By bond No. 59 due July 1, '86 paid	100 00		
By bond No. 60 due July 1, '86 paid	100 00		
By bond No. 61 due July 1, '86 paid	100 00		
By bond No. 63 due July 1, '87 paid	500 00		
By bond No. 65 due July 1, '87 paid	100 00		
By interest on same from July 1, 1886 until paid less state tax	13 46		
By treasurer's commission on $2238.86	44 77		
By discount for prompt payment	56 10		
By exonerations on duplicate 1886-7	9 75		
By returned to commissioners	1 50		
By exonerations for erroneous assessments	9 74		
By collector's commission	31 35	2392 07	

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT. DR.

To amt levied for school purposes	6829 43		
To amt due from former collector	1250 00		
To amt rec'd from former treas	396 14		
To state appropriation	817 96	9293 53	
CR.			
By amt paid 16 teachers	5160 00		
By amt paid 2 janitors	400 00		
" " " " during holidays	20 00		
By amt paid auditors	3 00		
" " Bloom Water Co.	21 00		
" " Republican, advertising statem't, blanks, etc	31 25		
By amt paid Sentinel advertising statement, etc.	21 00		
By amt paid Columbian, notice to teachers	1 00		
By amt paid F P Davis, wood,	7 50		
" " Thos Ingold, work	5 00		
" " E C Jones, cleaning and repairs	38 87		
By amt paid A W Fry, cleaning and repairs	44 00		
By amt pd E A Searles, et al, inside painting, Third St	118 30		
By amt paid P K Vannatta, outside painting, Fifth St	87 00		
By amt paid Casey & Dawson, repairs to blackboard, and walling in boiler	35 67		
By amt paid Creasy & Wells, lumber	19 88		
By amt paid H G Eshleman & Co, plumbing	47 17		
By amt pd D A Creasy, supplies	1 25		
" " C W Neal & Bro, coal	294 30		
" " P S Moyer, repairs	13 12		
" " N Y Silicate Slate Co	9 45		
" " Davis Brooks, organ repairs	2 00		
By amt pd Wm Rabb, supplies	30		
" " E B Brower, repairs and extensions to steam heater, Third street	226 70		
By amt pd J R Schuyler & Co, supplies	20 24		
By amt paid Fred Schwinn, hauling	50		
By amt paid C M Drinker, key,	50		
" " Peter Jones, repair	5 15		
" " C L Rupert, clock	1 50		
" " G M & J K Lockard lumber	1 97		
By amt pd School Fur. Co	31 20		
" " L E Wharey, repairs	13 46		
" " Baker, Smith & Co, grates	18 29		
By amt paid M J Williams, repairing 8 organs	40 00		
By amt paid J A Cox, brick	2 75		
" " Wm Neal & Sons, fire brick	3 58		
By amt pd H Yost & Son, repairs	75		
" " S M Hess, agt, grates	12 12		
" " G A Clark, supplies,	10 77		
" " J J Brower, "	16 25		
" " O A Jacoby, coal	3 25		
" " C A Kleim, supplies,	1 35		
" " J H Mercer, "	24 34		
" " H. G. Eshleman, plumbing	7 45		
By amt paid Moyer Bros, paint, materials, etc	69 30		
By amt paid Jos Decker, fence,	7 00	6809 98	
" " collector's commission,	125 72		
" " treasurer's "	138 70		
" " secretary's salary	125 00		
By exonerations allowed	37 95		
By returns to commissioners	6 00		
By erroneous assessments	38 88		
By exonerations duplicate 1885-6, less commissions	14 70		
By discount for prompt paym't	224 40		
By amt due from collector	887 13		
By amt loaned to building fund	419 75		
Balance in treasury	465 32	2483 55	
		9293 53	
By loan to building fund		419 75	

STATEMENT OF BONDS OUTSTANDING JUNE 1, 1887.

No 62. Bond issued to D Stroup due July 1, 1887	500 00		
Int from July 1, '86, to June 1, '87	27 50	527 50	
No 64. Bond issued to Creasy & Brown, due July 1, 1887	200 00		
Int from Jan 1, '87, to June 1, '87	5 00	205 00	
No 66. Bond issued to J J Brown, due July 1, '87	200 00		
Int from Jan 1, '87, to June 1, '87	5 00	205 00	
No 67. Bond issued to R W Smith, due July 1, '87	100 00		
Int from Jan 1, to June 1, '87	2 50	102 50	
Bonded indebtedness		$1040 00	

ASSETS.

Amt due from collector	887 13		
Amt in treasury	465 32	1352 45	

LIABILITIES.

Bonds, and int due on same till June 1, '87	1040 00		
Assets in excess of liabilities	312 45		

JOHN J. LAWALL, Pres.

Attest:
JAS. C. BROWN, Sec'y.

We, the undersigned auditors, having examined the above accounts, statements and vouchers as presented by the treasurer and secretary, find them correct, and herewith approve the same.

Bloomsburg, May 30, 1887.

WM. E. RINKER, F. D. DENTLER, JOS. GARRISON, } Auditors.

June 3, 4t.

SATISFACTION OF A MORTGAGE.

COMMON PLEAS No. SEPT. TERM, 1887.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. Chrisman, for satisfaction of a mortgage given by John McMurtrie to Philip Poke.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:—

To Philip Poke and his heirs, or legal representatives, and all persons claiming to be the owner or owners of said mortgage:

Whereas, it appears by the records, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, &c., at Bloomsburg, that a certain mortgage, dated the 16th day of March, 1826, given by John McMurtrie to Philip Poke, to secure the payment of certain money, viz: $150, with interest, &c., recorded in Mortgage Book No. 1, page 437 and 438, remains unsatisfied. And whereas, it is alleged that all the money due on said mortgage was paid, and a legal presumption now exists of the payment of said mortgage from lapse of time. And whereas, Wm. Chrisman, present owner of the mortgaged premises, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, where said premises are situated, praying said Court to decree and direct that satisfaction be entered upon the record of said mortgage on payment of the costs due on the same, and the satisfaction so entered shall forever discharge and release the lien of said mortgage from the said premises. Therefore all persons interested as owners or holders of said mortgage, are required, by an order of said Court, to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1887, to answer the petition as aforesaid, and to show cause, if any there be, why said mortgage shall not be satisfied as prayed for in said petition.

June24 SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the estate of Noah Arndt, late of Montour Township, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned admr., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

JACOB E. KRUM, Administrator,
LITTLE, Att'ys. [j17] Catawissa, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

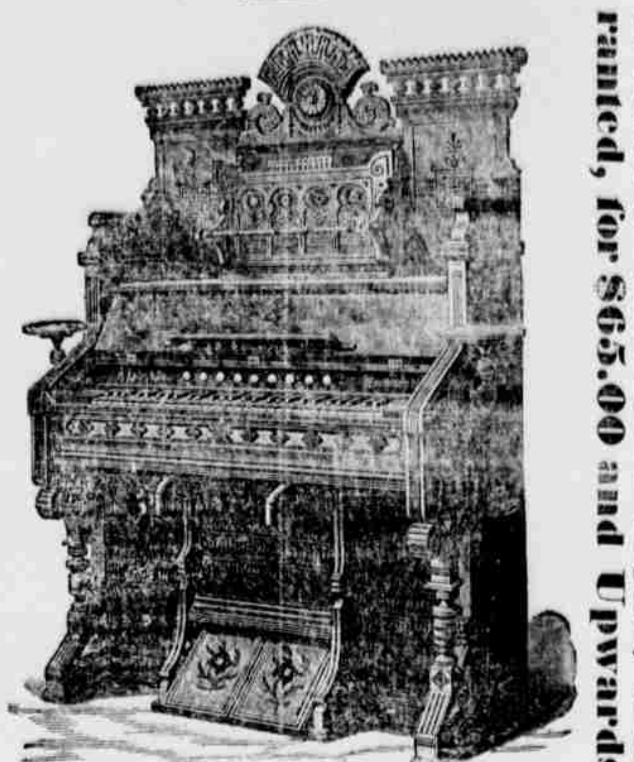
ESTATE OF JOSHUA SAVAGE, DEC'D.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute funds in hands of executor, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Ikeler & Herring, Esqs., in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on Friday, July 8, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

June17 C. E. GEYER, Auditor.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

We are offering great inducements to persons desiring to purchase Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.



A Magnificent Upright or Square Piano for $250.00 and Upwards.

A Good Double Reed Organ, Warranted, for $65.00 and Upwards.

Among the Pianos we handle are the *IVERS & POND, C. C. BRIGGS, BAUS & CO., SCHOMACKER Gold String and Opera Pianos.* These Pianos are all first-class and fully warranted for five years.

Our leading Organs are the celebrated *ESTEY, MILLER, UNITED STATES* and other makes.

Our leading Sewing Machines are the celebrated *WHITE, NEW DAVIS, NEW DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, HOUSEHOLD, ROYAL ST. JOHN and STANDARD ROTARY Sewing Machine,* the finest and best Rotary Sewing Machine in the world.

Before purchasing write for Catalogues to J. SALTZER'S PALACE OF MUSIC AND GREAT SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

6 PER CENT. GUARANTEED BOND,

ISSUED BY THE

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Bond is purchaseable in annual, semi-annual and quarterly instalments. Its face value, together with surplus accumulation (estimated to be as much more), is payable at the end of twenty-five years.

It guarantees to the holder, in the event of death occurring within the twenty-five years, an annual interest of six per cent. upon the Bond—a sum greater for most ages than all the instalments paid.

ILLUSTRATION.

BOND FOR $10,000; ANNUAL INSTALMENT, $450.

Amount payable as a death-claim		Amount payable as a death-claim	
1st year	$10,600	10th year	$16,000
2d "	11,200	15th "	19,000
3d "	11,800	20th "	22,000
4th "	12,400	25th "	25,000
5th "	13,000		

At the end of the 25th year will be payable the face of the Bond, $10,000
Together with the accumulated surplus, estimated at 10,000
Making a total of $20,000

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED IN SINGLE THOUSANDS AND UPWARDS, AND ARE WITHIN THE MEANS OF EVERY PRUDENT MAN.

Frank D. Koons, District Agent,
P. O. BOX 246, SCRANTON, PA. [jun17.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, July 16, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by Nob Mountain land, on the east by land of Wm. Beck estate, on the south by land of Charles Whitmire and on the west by land of Wm. Beck estate, containing about sixty acres of land, more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sallie A. Robbins.

MILLER, Atty. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

TUESDAY, July 12, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain message or lot of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Northwardly by Second street, eastwardly by lot of C. F. Knapp, southwardly by Green Alley and westwardly by lot No. 17 of John Wagonseller. Said lot being marked and numbered as lot No. 16 in plan of Snyder's addition to the town of Bloomsburg, whereon is erected a two-storied frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Silas Hess, adm'r of Martha Hartman, deceased, vs. Phineas Leiser, and to be sold as the property of Phineas Leiser.

KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attys. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ of vend Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, June 18, 1887,

at 3 o'clock p. m., all that certain message or lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Berwick, in Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning sixty and three-fourths feet from the corner of Second and Pine streets, thence along Pine street sixty feet, thence forty-nine and one-half feet, parallel with Third street, thence along lot number fifty, sixty feet, thence parallel with Second street forty-nine and one-half feet to the place of beginning, said lot being part of lot number forty-nine, as laid down in the plot of Berwick, being sixty feet front on Pine street, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of George W. Smith vs. Jacob Fisher, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Fisher.

EVANS, Atty. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, the undersigned, appointed Trustee, will sell on the premises, in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, July 9, 1887,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in said county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by land of Michael Watts and William Patterson, on the east by public road leading from Bunker Hill to Centre school house, and also by lands of Joseph Albertson, on the south by lands of William Reece and on the west by lands of Wesley Morris and Isaac Heacock, containing about

66 ACRES

of land, more or less, with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for drawing deed.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff,
IKELER & HERRING, Attys. [j17] Trustee.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel	95	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	65
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl	4.50 to 6	
Butter	14	16
Eggs	14	16
Potatoes	65	75
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	07	10
Shoulder	09	12
Chickens	8	10
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	60	75
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2, 3, & Lump, $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 166 Reade St., N. Y.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1887.

Trade for the week opens favorably, weather being clear and bright and outlook for business in all lines of produce generally good. Would specially note the favorable prices now being obtained for fancy strawberries, choice cherries, etc. and prices promise to be high, as shipments will be very light from near-by points. Since the break in the price of new potatoes they have become in more general use and are preferred to old, notwithstanding the latter are in light receipt, yet they are selling from $2 to 2.60 per bbl.; choice new rose 2.75 to $3, and fair 2.50. Bermuda onions 1.25 per crate. Asparagus, choice, $2 to 2.50 per doz. bunches. Tomatoes 2.50 per crate. Cucumbers $2 to 2.25. Long Island cabbage has already made its appearance and selling from $7 to $8 per 100 heads. Receipts of butter are not excessive; fancy creamery and select dairy selling from 19 to 20c; dairy, good, 16 to 17c and fair from 14 to 15c. Receipts of live spring chickens are liberal and selling large from 18 to 20c; small 15 to 16c and fowls 11 to 12c. Spring chickens, dressed, 18 to 25c. Country dressed veals, choice 8 to 10c. Dressed spring lambs 7 to 8c. Fancy Hudson River strawberries, Sharpless and Downing, 15 to 17c per quart. Oswego and Western N. Y. 12 to 14c. Huckleberries 12 to 14c. Cherries, black, 8 to 12c per lb., white 5 to 10c. Cheese 8½ to 9½c. Eggs, State, Penn. and Canada, fresh 15 to 15½c. Strictly fancy white leghorn will bring from 18 to 20c. No change in the prices of beans and selling choice marrow from $2 to 2.10. Medium 1.75 to 1.80. White kidney 1.75 to 1.85; 1.70 to 1.80. Fancy evaporated apples 14 to 16c., sun dried 5 to 6c. Raspberries 22 to 24c, fancy stock, evaporated. Blackberries 8½ to 9c. Cherries 8 to 10c. Hay in more liberal receipt and selling choice grades from 80 to 85c; good 65 to 75c per cwt. Rye straw 60c. Wool, xxx, 38 to 39c; xx 36 to 38c and x 32 to 34c.

TEACHERS' NOTICE.

The Bloomsburg school board will hold a regular meeting on Friday evening, June 24, 1887, at which time teachers for the ensuing year will be selected. All applications should be sent to the Secretary on or before that day.

J. J. LAWALL, Secretary. I. H. HAGENBUCH, President.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSHUA D. WILLET, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the balance in hands of Sarah A. Willet, Executrix of the last will and testament of Joshua D. Willet, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, July 16, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, in town of Bloomsburg, when and where they may attend, if they see proper.

(Jun24) C. W. MILLER, Auditor.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN,

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:14 a. m.	11:27 a. m.
3:10 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 a. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
3:46 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
4.26 p. m.	5:30 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

FOR SALE.—A very fine driving mare, also a good Jersey Cow. Apply to jun10 CLIFTON KNORR.

A Fine Residence For Sale.

The executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, offer at private sale a handsome residence on Market street above Main, Bloomsburg. The house is of brick, large pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, water, sewerage, and all modern improvements. There is a large frame barn, ice house and outbuildings. One of the most desirable locations in the town. Terms easy.

They also offer for sale thirty-seven acres of land on Normal hill, adjoining P. Dillon's and the Hoyt estate. Can be divided into desirable building lots. For terms and particulars apply to I. W. McKelvy, one of the executors, or Geo. E. Elwell, attorney, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

Two rooms on second floor of the COLUMBIAN building, together or separately. Steam heat, gas, water on same floor. Rent low. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [3t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Music Hall, formerly Eureka Rink, is offered for sale or rent on reasonable terms by the new manager. Parties wishing to hold festivals will do well to see the manager.
J. D. SHAFFER, Manager.

WANTED.—Six or eight men to mine soft ore. Apply to W. F. Hafer, New Columbia, Union Co., Pa. 20m6t*

Personal.

H. W. Sloan has been visiting friends at Lockport, N. Y.

A. M. Wintersteen is the happy father of a fine 8 pound boy.

Mrs. Fulton and Miss Schreider are visiting friends in town.

Miss Helen Harman is visiting her relatives and friends here.

Miss Martha Wells is improving in health, and is able to walk about the house.

Miss Annie Jameson returned last Friday from Detroit, where she has been visiting for some time.

Rev. W. C. Leverett was confined to his bed on Sunday last and there was no service at the Episcopal church.

N. S. Walker and wife are spending their summer vacation at the sea shore, and with friends in the Eastern states.

Samuel B. Harman possesses a handsome gold medal which was awarded him by the school at Cheltenham, near Philadelphia, where he was a student during the past year, for good behavior and high standing in his classes.

Tuesday, the 21st inst, was the longest day of the year.

Collectors' receipt books and notices for sale at this office. tf.

Philadelphia will celebrate the Fourth in grand style this year.

The Shickshinny *Mountain Echo* has come out in a new dress, and is much improved in appearance.

Mr. William Webb has taken the tobacco store in Mrs. Ent's building, formerly kept by W. E. Knorr.

School boards can obtain at this office printed blanks for making out their financial statements to post up. 3t

A church festival was held at Grovania last Saturday night. The proceeds amounted to $140. The Bloom band was in attendance.

The Watsontown *Star* says that the man who was to publish a newspaper to suit everybody fell out of Noah's ark and was drowned.

There will be a grand reunion at Milton on the Fourth of all the firemen who came to the aid of the Milton firemen at the time of the great fire.

Still another mine horror is reported. Five men were much injured by a gas explosion in the Twin Colliery at Pittston Junction last Saturday.

A young son of Charles Fornwald fell out of I. W. Hartman & Son's delivery wagon on his head and shoulders and hurt himself severely last Monday.

There will be a festival in the grove of Mr. E. M. Laubach's near the new R. R. bridge, Forks, on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, July the 2d.

Children's services were held in the Reformed church Sunday morning, which were attended by a large audience. Mr. A. N. Yost was the conductor of the services.

Veterinary Winner is kept busy waiting upon the horses now afflicted with epizootic. He has some twenty cases now, and is usually successful in the treatment.

The residence on Rock street now occupied by Mr. John Gruver is for sale. Mr. Gruver expects to move with his family into Mr. J. H. Maize's residence on Fifth street.

A saloon keeper in Waverly recently refused to sell liquor to two young men who wore red badges, as he did not propose to be a party to their violating their words of honor.

J. K. Lockard lost a valuable horse Monday. It had been sick nearly a week with epizootic. His other horse has been similarly afflicted but a few weeks ago and fully recovered.

From present appearances Bloomsburg will have a quiet Fourth. A big crowd will go to Orangeville, and many will join the excursion from Berwick to Glen Onoko and the Switchback.

The Milton *Economist* building was struck by lightning during a hard storm one evening last week. The only damage it did however, was to knock a chimney off and displace a few bricks

To close out certain lines of wedding invitations a number of bargains are offered at this office. Those wanting small lots, from 10 to 25, will save money by ordering at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

The sentence of Lamade, editor of the Williamsport *Sunday Grit*, has been deferred until August on account of the sickness of his wife, and his friends have hopes that he will never be sentenced.

Justices can obtain marriage license blanks at Prothonotary Snyder's office.

The Wilkesbarre Bicycle Club are making great preparations for their Fourth of July meet, wheelmen from all parts of the State, Maryland and Washington have signified their intention of being present and entering the races at Lee Park.

The Holy Communion will be celebrated in the Reformed church of this place next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. There will be no service in the evening, in order to allow the members the opportunity of attending the Baccalaureate services of the Normal School.

Mrs. J. K. Lockard has been seriously ill during the past week. Sunday afternoon she was taken suddenly with nervous prostration and for a time her life was despaired of. Through the application of stimulants and heated objects the blood was again induced to circulate and life restored. After a few hours she began improving and has continued until she is now almost as well as usual.

By the act of Assembly approved May 13, 1887, the bounty allowed by the act of 1885 for the destruction of wolves, wildcats, foxes, minks, hawks, weasles and owls, has been limited to wolves and wildcats, ten dollars each for the former and two dollars each for the latter. The fee of the justice has been changed to twenty-five cents. The method of procedure for obtaining the bounty remains unchanged.

The Middleton and Morphet company gave their entertainment in the Opera House last Friday and Saturday evenings to very, very small houses. They give however, quite an interesting program and deserve better patronage than they received here. The performance of the marionettes is very amusing, and other parts of the performance are good. Saturday evening there were hardly twenty-five people present. Probably the warm weather had something to do with it.

We read in the Milton Daily *Argus* of Saturday the following:

"It is asserted that a red-headed girl and a white horse go together. If you see a red-headed girl on the street look out for a white horse. He will certainly be not far away. If you think there is nothing in this, give it a trial." As we finished reading this article we glanced out of the office window. There was a red-headed girl going by, and in front of the building was tied a white horse.

The School Furnishing Co. have all their machinery in place and and have made their first castings this week. Many new machines have been added, which are admirably adapted for the manufacture of their new desk. A track is being laid on the north end of the grounds and continued through the mill, so that rough lumber may be easily and conveniently carried to the planer. Several cars of cherry and maple lumber have been received from Binghampton. It will be but a short time now until the works will be run to their full capacity

About thirty thousand persons participated in the celebration last Friday on the historic battlefield of Valley Forge. The celebration was held under the auspices of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. Washington's old headquarters were gayly decorated. A business meeting was held, at which Henry J. Stager, of Philadelphia, presided, and addresses were made by Congressmen Brumm and Curtin and others. A national salute of thirty-eight guns was given, and the ceremonies also included the singing of patriotic hymns and anthems by a chorus of 100 voices, exhibition drills, &c. Thirty bands of music were on the ground. Congress will be asked for an appropriation to make the historic battlefield a national park.

The programme for commencement week at the Normal is as follows:

Sunday, June 26, 7:30 p. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon, Lutheran church, by Rev. D. Thos. MacClymont, pastor of First Baptist church, Williamsport, Pa.

Monday, June 27, 8 p. m.—Entertainment by Juniors. Institute Hall.

Tuesday, June 28.—Examination of undergraduates.

Tuesday, June 28, 8 p. m.—Address before the Literary Societies, by Prof. J. H. Harris, Ph. D. Institute Hall.

Wednesday, June 29.—Examinations concluded.

Wednesday, June 29, 2 p. m.—Re-union of Class of 1885.

Wednesday, June 29, 4 p. m.—Class-day Exercises. Campus.

Wednesday, June 29, 8 p. m.—Calliepian Re-union. School Parlors.

Thursday, June 30, 9.30 a. m.—Commencement exercises.

Thursday, June 30, 2 p. m.—Alumni Re-union. Dormitory chapel.

Thursday, June 30, 2 p. m.—Alumni dinner.

Thursday, June 30, 7:30 p. m.—Senior reception. School Parlors.

Next school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1887.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending June 21, 1887:

Mr. Wilson Ager (2), William Auspach, Lizzie Bordy, Annie Cressler, Samuel Hardy, Vincent Mathews, Miss Myrtle Shinn.

CARDS.

Wilson Ager, Patrick Hynes.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Excursion trains will be run on July 4, 1887, to afford those wishing to attend the celebration at Orangeville, an opportunity to do so.

TIMETABLE FOR JULY 4, 1887.

NORTHWARD. P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD. A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
4.00	9.30	7.30	D.L.&W Dep	9.10	2.40	5.40
4.04	9.34	7.34	Main St Cros'g	9.06	2.36	5.36
4.23	9.53	7.58	Lightstreet.	8.47	2.17	5.17
4.40	10.10	8.10	Orangeville.	8.30	2.00	5.00

Round trip tickets, from Bloomsburg, 35 cents; from Lightstreet, 20 cents.

Tickets on sale at D. L. & W. R. R. depot and the Western Union Telegraph office, Bloomsburg, and at White's store, Lightstreet.

Passengers are required to purchase tickets before entering the cars.
JOHN JAMESON, Gen'l Manager.

The Fourth at Orangeville.

The celebration at Orangeville on the Fourth will be such a one as has never before been witnessed in that village. A salute will be fired in the early morning, and at 9 o'clock a parade will take place, in which five brass bands, drum corps, firemen, soldiers and 38 little girls representing the states will participate. Addresses will be delivered by Grant Herring Esq. and Prof. J. H. Harkins at the grove. A company of fantastics will create much amusement.

Excursion trains will be run for the first time on the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad. A time table appears elsewhere.

A perfect washing machine has never been invented, but a perfect washing soap has. Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is as near perfection as it is possible to attain, and the price is very reasonable.

State Examination at the Bloomsburg Normal School, June 14, 15 and 16, 1887.

The committee consisted of Dept. Supt. J. Q. Stewart, of the State Department, Principal T. B. Noss, of the California Normal school, Supt. L. O. Foose, of Harrisburg, Supt. J. S. Grimes, of Columbia county, and Principal D. J. Waller, Jr., of the Bloomsburg Normal.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Seniors—Supt. L. O. Foose.

1. What is English Literature? What does it embrace?
2. Give any synopsis of different periods, or any analysis that you may have studied.
3. What can you say of the literary and personal peculiarities of Shakespeare? Which of his plays do you prefer, and why?
4. Give three contemporaries of Milton, and tell in what respects he especially excelled as a writer.
5. Walter Scott lived when and where?
a.—Mention four of his personal peculiarities.
b. Name four of his contemporaries.
c. Name any of his writings.
6. Who wrote Canterbury Tales, As You Like It, Deserted Village, Prisoner of Chillo, Tale of Two Cities, Hanging the Crane, Enoch Arden, Cotter's Saturday Night, Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Marble Fawn?
7. Tell of the substance, style and literary excellence of any selection you have studied critically.

Juniors—Dept. Supt. J. Q. Stewart.

1. Write your name and home address.
2. Your age.
3. How long (in weeks) have you attended this school?
4. Have you taught public school? If so, how long?
5. Write a letter of application to the secretary of a school board.

JUNIORS.

U. S. History—Supt. J. S. Grimes.

1. Give a brief account of Columbus and his voyage to America.
2. Name three English explorers and the regions they visited.
5. What was the "Hartford Convention?" The omnibus bill?
3. Give an account of the Dutch settlements in the New World.
4. Who were the Six Nations? What influence did they have on the surrounding tribes, and what part did they play in the history of the colonies?
6. What settlement was made of the Alabama claims in 1872?
7. Name four wars of the U. S., their causes, the most decisive battle in each, and the men who won greatest renown as warriors or soldiers.
8. What was the original extent and limit of the U. S., and how has her present territory increased since?
9. Give a brief account of any five of the following: Hamilton, Arnold, Marquette, Braddock, Oglethorpe, Clay, Benton, Webster, Sumner, Sherman, Buckalew.
10. What were the prominent events of Jefferson's Administration? Jackson's? Monroe's? Grant's? Any three of these.

SENIORS.

Natural Philosophy—Principal T. B. Noss.

1. Name the essential parts of the telephone, and explain its operation.
2. Define the terms specific gravity, solar spectum, latent heat, centre of gravity, resultant motion
3. How is sound caused? What is the difference between noise and music?
4. A stone has fallen 9 seconds; find its velocity and the distance passed over. How far would it fall the next second?
5. Name and diagram six kinds of lenses. Mention some practical uses of lenses.
6. What is a machine? What are the elements of machinery?

Juniors—Supt. L. O. Foose.

GRAMMAR.

1. Define a sentence, a clause, a phrase, a letter.
2. What parts of speech are inflected? What is the purpose of those inflections?
3. Distinguish between the use of EITHER and ANY; EACH OTHER and ANOTHER.
4. Write a compound sentence; change it to a complex; and change this again to a sentence having a participial phrase.
5. I shall go to Cambridge to-morrow and will go to Lowell. Why is shall used in the one sentence and will in the other?
6. Discuss adjective elements and illustrate each kind.
7. Analyze:—

"Tired nature's sweet RESTORER, balmy sleep!
HE, like the world, his ready VISIT PAYS.
Where fortune smiles; the WRETCHED he forsakes, swift on his downy pinions flees from woe,
And LIGHTS on lids UNSULLIED by a tear."

8. Parse underscored words.
9. Make an analysis of any one of the following subjects, and write an essay upon, of a page of your paper:
1. The observance of Decoration day.
2. The observance of Christmas day.
3. The observance of Easter day.
4. The observance of Examination day.

Seniors—Principal T. B. Noss.

BOTANY.

1. How do root and stem differ in mode and direction of growth? Mention all the uses of roots you can.
2. Draw some kind of a plant, as well as you can, and point out root, stem, leaf, terminal bud, axillary bud, &c.
3. Name all the organs of the flower and their parts. Define a complete flower, a perfect flower, a regular flower.
4. Define the terms endogen, embryo, catyledon, perennial, plumuile, perianth, pistel, peduncle.
5. How do plants differ from animals in relation to the atmosphere? Explain how sap rises in opposition to gravity.
6. Show me your practical work in botany for the term.

Seniors—Dept. Supt. Stewart.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. What do you understand by a mental faculty?
2. What is the difference, if any, between the mind and the intellect?
3. Name and classify the intellectual powers.
4. Define clearly the terms intellect, sensibility, and will.
5. What faculties are earliest developed in the child, and how may these be properly cultivated?
6. What direct or special exercises can be used in the cultivation of attention, perception, memory?
7. What is the relation of attention to memory? Memory to imagination.
8. Name and illustrate the laws of the association of ideas.
9. Name the senses, and explain the functions of each one.
10. What is the difference between reason and reasoning?

Juniors—Principal T. B. Noss.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Discuss in a page (or less) the effects of alcohol on the human system.
2. Diagram as neatly as you can the eye and name its parts.
3. Give name and number of the teeth. Discuss briefly the care of the teeth.
4. Distinguish fully between veins and arteries.
5. Name the following organs in the order in which food passes through them; lungs, liver, brain, stomach, heart.
6. State three or more facts concerning the spinal cord.

Seniors—Dept. Supt. J. Q. Stewart.

1. Write your name and home address.
2. Your age.
3. How many terms have you attended this school?
4. Have you taught public school? If so, how many months?

Juniors—Principal T. B. Noss.

ALGEBRA.

1. Given y plus x equal 5xy and 5y minus 3x equal xy, to find x and y.
2. If three pipes can fill a cistern in a, b and c minutes, respectively, in what time will it be filled by all three running together?
3. Show that a^0 equal 1.
4. Add the square root of ONE-HALF, the square root of EIGHT, and the square root of EIGHTEEN.
5. Expand (m minus n) 5th power by the binominal theorem.
6. Given the difference of the square roots of two quantities (the first, x plus the square root of x; the second, x minus the square root of x) equal to three halves of the square root of a fraction whose numerator is x, and denominator x plus the square root of x to find x.
7 Factor x16 power—y8 power.

Seniors—Supt. L. O. Foose.

CÆSAR.

1. What do you understand by the Helvetian war?
2. How are the conjugations distinguished from one another in Latin? Illustrate.
3. Name the Irregular Verbs, and give a synopsis of one of them, in three moods, in both singular and plural, giving only one person.
4. Translate:—Ea res ut est Helvetiis per indicium enunciata, moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis caussam dicere coegerunt. Damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur.
5. Give mood and tense of each verb.
6. Govern moribus, caussam, dicere, damnatum.
7. Translate:—Tum demum Liscus oratione Cæsaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat, proponit; esse nonullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat; qui privatim, plus possint, quam ipsi magistratus.
8. Construe, oratione, esse, nonullos, magistratus.
9. Write four English words which are derived from Latin words, or their roots, found in this exercise.

SENIORS.

Pedagogics—Dept. Supt. J. Q. Stewart.

1. What is teaching?
2. Name some of the essential qualifications of a good teacher.
3. Enumerate the more important duties to be performed by the teacher in the organization and classification of the school.
4. Name three of the more important objects of the recitation, and state what special preparation on the part of the teacher is necessary for each exercise.
5. What means would you employ to secure proper expression and distinct utterance in reading, correctness in spelling, and legibility in writing?
6. Explain what is meant by the development of ideas.
7. What is the method of developing thought, and how may children be trained to express their thoughts in good langage?
8. Mention some of the more important means to be employed at school in the formation of good habits.
9. How would you secure, as far as possible, regularity and punctuality on the part of your pupils, and interest in your school on the part of the parents and directors?

Seniors—Principal T. B. Noss.

GEOMETRY.

1. Prove the sum of the interior angles of triangle equal to two right angles.
2. Length of this room, 42 feet, width, 33 feet, height, 14 feet; what is the distance from the N. E. upper corner to the S. E. lower corner?
3. Prove that if four quantities are in proportion, they are in proportion by division.
4. State five propositions concerning the intersection of one line with two others.
5. Show that a square on the hypothenuse of a right angle triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.
6. What is the chief benefit to be derived from the study of geometry?

Juniors—Supt. J. S. Grimes.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the most ancient and celebrated country of Africa, its capital, boundaries, products, peculiarities of soil and climate, describe its people, government, famous structures.
2. How many degrees from the tropic of Cancer to the Arctic circle?
3. State the proofs that the earth is spherical. What causes the seasons?
4. What is climate? What are the four principal conditions that cause variations in climate?
5. What are isothermal lines? Why are they not parallel to the Equator?
6. Why is it colder in Winter than in Summer? Why are the days longer in the Summer than in the Winter?
7. Locate the following and tell what they are: Matapan, Mobile, Cabul, (kahbool), Indus, St. Helena, Shetland, Formosa, Labrador, Morea.
8. Say what you can of the Arctic explorations.
9. Name our principal exports; ten imports and the countries from which they come.
10. Name the states that touch the Mississppi River, and their capitals and largest cities.

Name the ten largest cities of the United States, their situation and principal industry.

12. Name the Five Great Powers of Europe, their capitals, language, government and religion.
13. What European powers have possessions in Asia?
14. To whom does the West Indies belong?
15. Draw a map of Brazil.
16. Which is the farther from Albany, a point 10° north, or one 10° west of it? and why?

Seniors—Supt. L. O. Foose.

RHETORIC.

1. What is the province of Rhetoric?
2. Give the essentials of style.
3. State four ways in which purity of diction is violated.
4. Tell of the origin and use of figures of Rhetoric.
5. Define five of the principal figures of Rhetoric and illustrate each.
6. How can energy be secured?
7. In what respects does wit differ from humor?
8. Name and discuss briefly each of the four kinds of poems.
9. Name and designate figures in the following: 1 The depth said, It is not in me; and the sea saith, It is not with me. 2. He smote the city. 3. Streaming grief his faded cheek bedewed like the moisture of the morning. 4. Cool age advances.
10. Write an answer in proper form, to the following, covering all particulars asked for: Wanted—A young man 16 or 17 years of age as an entry clerk in a wholesale drug store. Must write a good hand, be quick and accurate at figures, have had some experience in business, and reside in or near the city with parents. Apply to P. O. box 5133, Boston, Mass.

Juniors—Supt. L. O. Foose.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Do you prefer alpaca or gingham for an apron?
2. A horde of savages rushed through the breach.
3. The dyer while dyeing a piece of cloth met with dire disaster.
4. The ascent of the Alleghanies tests both muscle and mettle.
5. The R. R. fare from Terre Haute to Keokuk is half a sovereign. Mackerel, fane, bicycle, quinsy, deleble, indelible, cinders, manacle, billious, Chautauqus, hygiene, Lackawanna.

JUNIORS—SUPT. J. S. GRIMES.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Define government, laws.
2. What is a state? A Constitution?
3. Name and define the different classes of colonial governments.
4. How old must a Representative be? What other qualifications are necessary. How are the vacancies in the Representation from any state to be filled.
5. Repeat the clause which relates to revenue bills.
6. Give the different processes by which a bill may become a law.
7. Define Habeas Corpus, Ex-post-facto law. Bill of Attainder.
8. What powers are granted to Congress?
9. Repeat the clause of the constitution which defines the qualifications of the President. What are the powers and duties of the President?
10. Who would be president in case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President?
11. Constitutional Amendment how prepared and how ratified?
12. Where is the Judicial power of the U. S. vested?

JUNIORS—SUPT. L. O. FOOSE.

LATIN.

1. What can you say of the pronunciation and accent of Latin words?
2. What can you say of the gender of nouns of the first, and second declensions?
3. Decline caput, acus, in both numbers, also felix and hic, haec, hoc in all genders in singular number.
4. Geneva est oppidum proximum Helvetiorum finibus. Translate, compare proximus, and give case and government of oppidum and finibus.
5. Give first person singular of possum in Indicative and Subjunctive moods.
6. DICIT REGNUM in civitate sua OCCUPATUM ESSE. Translate and parse underlined words.
7. Translate and govern underscored wors: Dixit gallos ROMANIS jusjurandum DEDISSE. CONVOCATIS eorum PRINCIPIBUS Caesar graviter eos accusat. Mons, quem a Labieno OCCUPARI voluit, ab hostibus tenetur. Hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique LOCI NATURA Helvetii continentur.

SENIORS—DEPT. SUPT. J. L. STEWART.

HISTORY OF PEDAGOGY.

1. What do you understand by a history of pedagogy, and of what value is a knowledge of the subject in teaching.
2. Name three prominent educators, and outline briefly the sytems, methods or principles advocated by each
3. What reasons can you give in favor of a public school system over which the state must exercise general supervision?
4. Discuss briefly the teacher's employment by the board of directors, his dismissal and legal qualifications.
5. Certificates—Kinds, and value of in Pennsylvania.
6. Scholars—Age, residence, suspension or dismissal from school.
7. School term—Maximum and minimum.
8. School year—Beginning and ending of.

ORAL.

1. How many directors in rural districts.
2. How many votes must a teacher have to be elected?
3. Could a smaller number than four directors dismiss a teacher?
4. Can you name any other acts of the board that require a majority of the whole number?
5. What do you understand by the legal qualifications of the teacher?
6. How does a teacher procure a permanent certificate?

Is a provisional certificate obtained in one county valid in another? Can it be made valid?

8. How long is a professional certificate valid?
9. For what length of time can a pupil be suspended from school?

JUNIORS—PRIN. T. B. NOSS.

READING.

1. Name some of the more common errors readers are apt to commit.
2. How is expression brought out?
3. What do you consider good reading.
4. What is your opinion of counting at the punctuation points in order to secure proper pause?
5. How would you correct the habit of rapid reading.
6. How would you correct reading in too low tones to be distinctly understood.
7. How would you correct imperfect articulation? Pronounce hosts, delinquent, detriment.
8. Mention some of the qualities of a good teacher of reading.
9. Would you attempt to correct all mistakes at once, or would you do it by degrees? Pronounce duty, attribute, element, elements, route, consume.
10. Name the vowels.
11. Has the letter a more than one sound.
12. Name several of them. How would you distinguish them.
13. Suppose we should differ upon the pronunciations of fast and calm, how could we reconcile our difference?
14. Pronounce tands, tents.
15. Can you recall any errors in your reading to which your teachers have called your attention?.
16. How do you distinguish different sounds of the same letter, in the dictionary?
17. Is the selection you read similar to those read by the others?
18. What do you mean by rhyme?
19. What do you call poetry that does not rhyme?
20. Pronounce blots, arguments, diligence, tenements.
21. Pronounce hundreds.
22. "He made easy things difficult to understand." Read this so as to compliment the person referred to.
22. What are some of the difficulties peculiar to the reading of poetry? How would you overcome them?
23. How do you pronounce of, from, where, clients, silence.
24. Where, in the dictionary, would you expect to find a key to the sounds of the letters?
25. How many sounds has letter a? How many has o?
26. Pronounce dew, err, error, thousandths.
27. What kind of production is the one you are about to read?
28. How would you pronounce experiment, experience.
29. Pronounce possess, possessed,
30. Why do you emphasize words in reading?
31. How do you pronounce ruffian?

JUNIORS—PRINCIPAL F. B. NOSS.

ARITHMETIC.

Find the amount of $666.66 from July 21, 1881 to Dec. 20, 1883, at 7½ per cent.

2. Distinguish between true discount, bank discount, and commercial discount.
3. What per cent is gained on quinine costing $3 an ounce and sold at 2 cents a grain?
4. Find the value of (16½ minus ⅜ multiplied by 6 divided by 4¼, plus 2¼ divided by 1.2 minus 1.6) divided by .02½ to three decimal places.
5. If stock bought at 112, pays 6 per cent on the money invested, what per cent will it pay if bought at 84?
6. Find the cube root of 27818127, and the square root of 81.018001.
7. What is the cost of 8 pieces of paper, each 13 1-5 yards, at $1.75 per piece of 11 yards?

JUNIORS—DEPT. SUPT. STEWART.

The examination in vocal music was oral.

In drawing, each member of the class was given a familiar object to sketch.

JUNIORS—DEPT. SUPT. STEWART.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. What is book-keeping?
2. What do you understand by the science of accounts?
3. What is meant by the art of recording accounts?
4. What do you understand by single entry book-keeping?
5. What is meant by double entry book-keeping?
6. Which is the more apt to be correct?
7. What are the principal books used in singe entry? Use of each?
8. Which is the most important book? Why?
9. How would you open a set of books? Close?
10. What do you understand by posting?
11. How do you test posting?
12. What is meant by resources? Liabilities?
13. How do you find net capital at close? Net gain? Net loss? Net insolvency?
14. Can book-keeping be taught to any advantage in the public schools?

One hundred and fourteen students were presented to the Committee for examination, and of this number one hundred and four were passed.

SENIORS.

MODEL SCHOOL TEACHING.

Twenty-one members of the class exhibited their skill in teaching, before the examining committee, and received compliments for the ease and ability with which they performed their work.

Court Proceedings.

Court convened on Monday afternoon, at 2 p. m. Hon. J. A. Sitser President Judge and Hon's. C. G. Murphy, and C. B. McHenry Associates on the Bench.

Petition of Wm Chrisman presented and filed for the satisfaction of mortgage. Rule granted to show cause, &c.

John J. Creasy vs B. & S. R. R. Co. Exceptions filed to report of viewers for damages. Rule granted to show cause why all proceedings shall not be set aside, the rule to be returnable at next term of court.

Bond of S. C. Jayne guardian of Adleman minors filed and approved.

Wm. E. Davis appointed tax collector of Centralia Boro.

Samuel Baum & Co. vs Jacob L. Girton. Petition for interpleader filed.

Estate Peter Helwig deceased. Petition for sale of real estate. Sale ordered.

Solomon H. Bredbenner vs Louisa Bredbenner. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

Road in Jackson and Sugarloaf townships near Elijah Peterman's. Exceptions to review sustained and report set aside.

Pealer estates. Petition for citation filed. Citation to show cause why money shall not be paid as reported.

Road in Jackson township near George Remley's. Hugh Fairman, August Staudter and I. A. Dewitt appointed reviewers.

John Zaner vs B. & S. R. R. Co. B. F. Fruit, Wm. Gingles, P. A. Evans, William Rabb, Rohr McHenry, I. K. Krickbaum, and Frank Derr appointed viewers to assess damages to meet on premises on July 9, 1887 at 10 a. m.

Samuel Shive vs B. & S. R. R. Co. W. M. Monroe, G. W. Creveling, Wm. Kramer, Jacob Fritz, I. Erastus Patterson, J. G. Swank and M. B. Hetler appointed viewers to meet on premises on July 11, 1887 at 10 o'clock a. m.

Estate John B. Stocker deceased C. C. Evans appointed auditor.

In re-application for the appointment of guardian ad litem for the children of Benson Creveling, for making sale and release of said minor's lands to B. & S. railroad company for right-of-way, E. H. Little Esq., appointed with bond in sum of $600.00.

In re-exceptions to account of administrator of estate of Geo. W. Strausser dec'd, Wm. Chrisman Esq., appointed auditor.

James S. Lewars Administrator et al vs Fayen Weaver and Isabella Weaver. On motion the name of Fayen Weaver was stricken from the records, he having died.

Estate John Keefer deceased. B. F. Zarr Esq., appointed auditor.

Jacob E. Wintersteen vs Wilkesbarre & Western R. R. Co. Rule granted to show cause why report of viewers shall not be set aside at the cost of plaintiff.

L. M. Sleppy, I. K. Dildine and Cyrus McHenry of Orange appointed viewers for a road in Lightstreet from the house of C. C. Trench to B. & S railroad.

Lloyd Berger appointed guardian of Charles E. Walter minor child of William E Walter deceased.

Estate Geo. Masters deceased. Specific performance of contract with Isaac M. Lyons deceased.

Application for dissolution of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Berwick filed. Objections to dissolution filed. Proceedings continued to August 1st, 1887.

A charter was granted to the Bloomsburg Athletic Association.

A charter was granted to the Bloomsburg Cornet Band.

Argument court to be held on August 1st at 9 a. m

Fourth of July Excursion.

The Berwick Y. M. C. A. will give a grand holiday excursion on the Fourth to Mauch Chunk, and the fare for the round trip is so low that everybody can afford to go, being only $1.50. A special train leaves Nescopeck at 8.15 a. m., and returning leaves Mauch Chunk at 6 p. m. The following points of interest can be visited: Glen Onoko, Lower Falls, Switch Back, Mount Pisgah, Upper Falls, Mauch Chunk. The D. L. & W. train connects with the excursion train both morning evening, and giving people at all stations below Berwick a good opportunity to attend the excursion. A good time generally is expected.

Tickets can be obtained of I. W. Hartman & Son, S. C. Creasy, W. L. Fornwald and Howard Bidleman.

Heacock-Shultz.

On Thursday, June 16, 1887, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. O. Krumm, near White Hall, Montour county, Miss A. Clara Shultz to Wm. W. Heacock, of N. Y. Early in the morning about fifty guests assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Hunsicker. The bride was very tastefully attired in a light gray travelling suit. They were the recipients of many useful and beautiful presents, including silverware, glassware, linen, etc. A bountiful breakfast was served immediately after the ceremony. The bridal party met the 11 o'clock train at Danville for their home in New York via Philadelphia and other points.

In general debility, emaciation, consumption and wasting in children, Scott's Emulsion is a most valuable food and medicine, it creates an appetite, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. "Have been highly pleased with it in consumption, scrofula, and wasting diseases, bronchitis and throat troubles."—A. JONES, M. D., Cornersville, Tenn.

For a time my life was despaired of. My trouble was with the kidneys, liver and bladder—also constipation. Finally I used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and in my opinion it saved my life. I make this statement to save those who suffer as I did. —A. J. Gifford, Lowell, Mass. Druggists. $1. Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for his book on Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders. Mention this paper. june10d4t

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1887.

You can write for anything we have. If you ask for samples and don't know exactly what you want, give a hint that'll help us to select wisely.

A tumbling in Dress Goods prices. Some of the staple, seasonable stuffs that you're buying every day for half, two-thirds or three-quarters what they were last week.

Not the common time to drop the price of Seersuckers when everybody's buying Seersuckers, or of Crazies or of Ginghams, when half the women who come to the Store want Crazies and Ginghams. But the cause is not a common one.

The overcrowding volume of the Mustin and Elliott wholesale stocks forces us to make room. The pressure comes on the Summer Dress Goods. We put it there because they're the things you'll want. They are hard pressed. How hard you may guess from the prices. Here are some of them:

Cream Seersucker, 50c. for 10 yards.
Cream Seersucker, 6c., from 8c.
Light Stripe Seersucker, 9c.; from 12½c.
Knickerbocker Check, 15c., from 25c.
Fancy Seersucker, 18c., from 25c.
Crepe Canvas Cloth, 4 colors, 37½c., from 50c.
Sangliers, all wool, 3 colors, 25c., from 50c.
Cream Boucle, 37½c., from 65c.
Canvas Boucle, 9 colors, 25c., from 50c.
Hair Line Stripes, colors, 50c. from $1.
Satin Diagonal, 4 colors, 9c., from 12½c.
Half Wool Boucle, striped, 10c., from 25c.
German Stripes and Checks, silk and wool, 37½c., from 65c.
Sateen Robes, plain, with embroidered panel and trimmings, $4.50, from $6.
Chambray Robes, plain, with embroidered panel and trimmings, $3.50 from $5.
Chambray Robes, wide and narrow embroidery $1.25 from $1.75.
Jacquard Combination Robes, $10, from $15.

These are all standard stuffs and the season for them has been just begun. We've put them forward at the counters and in the Arcade so you can see them at a glance. *See and compare.* Don't buy them with your eyes shut. The price marks are in big figures, the light is perfect, the stuffs are where you can touch them. There's no chance for mistake if you use your wits.

Camels' Hair with side bands of contrasting colors. Told you of it the other day, and the price story back of it—75, 65, 50 cents, and a scramble for the bits and ends. Never thought to see it under 50. It's here now for 37½ cents. Perfect, fresh, all wool, 42 in., 3 grays, 3 browns. 8 yards ($3) for a dress; no trimming needed.

Women's Wash Dresses for less than the stuff in them costs! New, neat, seasonable. There'll be a chill on the Wash Dress trade all over town while these last.

Crinkles, $1.50; regular $3.
Percale, $2.50; regular $4.50.
Sateen, $3; regular $6.
Embroidered Zephyr, $4; regular $8.
Etamine, lace trimmed, $5; regular $10.
Batiste, lace front, $6; regular $12.
White Lawn, $2; regular $4.
White Pique $4; regular $8.
White Muslin, embroidered all over, $6; regular $10.
White Embroidered Wrappers, $2.50 to $5; former price, $4 to $8.

The Special Laces will average about two-thirds. If there were mean, slimpsy things in the lot there'd be little to wonder at in the price. But there are none. Every inch of this Lace is choice. The patterns are new, the widths and styles are right. A third off the price means a present to you of that much.

Black Chantilly Flouncings, 40 in., $1 to $1.75.
Medicis Lace, 1⅛ to 2½ in., 8 to 15 cents.
Torchon Lace, ⅜ to 3 in., 4 to 18 cents.
Oriental Lace, 7 in., 15 cents.

More Men's Clothing coming in. The kind you want, the kind we want. Summer stuffs, of course. What do you think of an English Serge Suit, blue or black, for $10? A good, comfortable, well appearing suit. The best English Serge we have is $16.

Those $3.50 Blackstone Cassimere Trousers. All wool, honest, neat patterns. You may hear of others like them, but have you ever *seen* any? Seeing is the test.

A this year novelty for bathers: Black Jersey Stockings, with canvas covered cork soles. $1.25. Bathing Hats and Caps in variety.

Every proper Shoe for anybody's wear, whether we say so or not. They're always here. The finest and the commonest that it's worth your while to put money into. Our talk is more of outdoor Shoes because your thought is there:

Women's Check Canvas, high cut, $1.25.
Misses' Check Canvas, high cut, $1.25.
Misses' Black Canvas, low cut, $1.00.
Children's Black Canvas, low cut, 90c.
Boy's Check Canvas, low cut, $1.00.
Men's Brown Check Canvas, russet leather gussets, solid sole-leather insoles; high cut $1.25; low cut, $1.
Seaside and Mountain Shoes, full lines:
Women's $2.00 and $2.50.
Misses' $1.75 and $2.00.
Children's $1.25 and $1.50.

There's novel neatness in the just-out Imperial Kid Pattent-Leather Tipped Shoes for Women; lace, $3.50; button, $4.

All the crack players at the Tennis Tournament last week used the new "Beeckman" Racket. They say it's the best. No other dealer in town has it. $5.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

Hop Plasters soothe, stimulate and strengthen weak and tired muscles Cure pains and aches.

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the 7c scrim for curtains at I. W. Hartman & Son.

Henry Rosenstock will sell without reserve his home on 3rd, Catharine and East streets in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday the 25th inst, at 1 o'clock p. m. unless sold prior to that at private sale. Terms easy. See hand bills.

See the 3c calico at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell. dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Phillips' Domestic Bakery having put in an improved *Seamen ice cream power freezer* can now furnish parties, picnics and festivals at the very lowest rates. Only *creamery cream* used. Give them a trial.

See the 5c lace buntings at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

You can't find in all the county as fine a lot of dishes as at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Call at Yinger's for bargains in merchandise. Rupert, Pa. 2t

Don't forget I. W. Hartman & Son's, the place for white dresses and embroideries.

J. W. Yinger, the Rupert merchant, keeps a full line of dry goods and groceries at bottom prices. 2t

4th of July white goods, fans and parasols at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

M'Killip, Photographer and Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg Pa. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a dozen. Instantaneous process used.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache, and indigestion are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It also creates a good appetite.

DRUNKENNESS OR LIQUOR HABIT POSITIVELY CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor habit to exist. For full particulars address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec 3 86 1y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Vigor and vitality are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents Sold by all druggists and dealers, in th United States and Canada. [1yjan28.

POINTS FROM H. J. Clark & Son.

A lot of Silk Velvets, striped, at 75c. a yard; good value at $1.25 a yard.

A lot of Children's Black Jersey Ribbed Hose, sizes, 6 to 8½. 2 pairs for 25c. A bargain.

A lot of ½-wool Plaid Dress Goods, 10c. a yard; former price, 25c.

A lot of Flouncing Laces in Beige at 65c. a yard; good value at $1.00 a yard. Also, narrow to match.

A lot of White 45-in. wide Embroideries; also, 20-in. at exceedingly low prices. Call and see.

Another Ribbon Bargain just opened—satin faced. All sizes, 5 to 12, all colors, at 8c. and 10c. a yard. Call soon if you want them. Lot limited.

We have been making a bustle among the Bustles this week. 25c. Bustles, 20c., 35c. Bustles, 25c. Call and see them.

We have plunged the knife through a good many Dress Goods—not the goods, but the prices, to close them out quickly. Melanges, 10c. a yard, was 25c. All-wool Lace Buntings, 15c., was 40c. Plain all-wool Buntings, 12½c., was 25c. a yard, and lots of other goods. Call and see.

All the new styles in Collars, Cuffs, Chemisettes, Ruchings, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Silk Mitts, &c.—now open at lowest prices. Silk Ruchings, 12½c. a yard and up. A lot of Children's Lace Collars at 25 cents—would be cheap at 35 cents.

If you want White Dresses, come and see us. We can save you money.

We show extra good values in Dress Silks—in Black and Colored. Call and see.

Lawns, 3½ cents a yard; Batiste, 10 cents a yard; Seersuckers, 5c a yard, Prints, 4 cents, and all kinds of dress goods equally low. We invite all to call and see.

H. J. Clark & Son.

The Newspaper Reporter.

A WORD FOR THE WORKER WHO IS OFTEN MISJUDGED BY OUTSIDERS.

When a newspaper reporter rings a door bell and asks for the latest and most authentic particulars of Mr. Jones' recent domestic vicissitude, whether it be the running away of his daughter or the bursting of the water back of the range, it is a mistake to suppose that the reporter personally cares two pence for the disturbance in Mr. Jones' household. If he is pertinacious—and too often he is—it is mistaken zeal in keeping fealty with the great public, which delights in the knowledge of Mr. Jones' domestic affairs.

There is no body of men with less personal curiosity than reporters. Experience on any well conducted newspaper quickly blunts the edge of that interest in small doings that characterizes individuals in private life. If he assists at a prize fight to day, he is present at a meeting of the evangelical alliance to-morrow, and the next day at a political primary. If on Monday he interviews some distinguished resident of the jail, on Tuesday he listened to high authority on important questions on public policy up town.

It is keen pleasure to listen to the conversation of a group of able newspaper men. Their profession gives to them a grip on the moment, and they know when to let go. They move lightly from subject to subject, but with that discrimination which their knowledge of men and affairs has given them. Their training has induced the habit of clear, succinct statement. They learn to think as they write. They seize the salient points unerringly, and that largeness of view that circumstances breed in them induce moderation of statement and of opinion.

Few people strive to be accurate under disadvantages as does the newspaper person. He hears a rumor here. He hastens to verify it there. Meanwhile he has consulted a number of persons supposed to hold the germ of truth, and their statements all differ. But nothing is more difficult than the truth. This is not from a lack of will, or a preference for lying, but from sheer inability to appreciate the value of accuracy. Nine-tenths of the inaccuracies in newspapers arise in this way. There is not a reporter in New York city who has not spent weary hours in conversation in order to get a grain of truth, and often to find in the end that that supposed grain of truth is error.

With whatever vehemence it may be denied, the newspaper person knows that most people are pleased to be consulted by the representative of any well known newspaper. Although knowing what they say is going to appear in print, most people at such times talk with pleasure. But type has no graceful gestures, animated expressions, and sympathetic tones. It is bald, cold, cruel and, the interviewed is likely to add, untruthful. There can be no more cruel exercise of the interviewer's power than the rendering of an interview into type exactly as it was spoken.

The reporter usally gives his interview a dignity it does not in fact possess. He weeds out the superfluities clears away the verbiage, links the logical sequence and mends the grammar. This, is on his part, is purely gratuitous. But if he has been kept standing too long in the hall, snubbed by the supercilious servant, or received less courtesy than he has a right to expect in the drawing room, he sees no reasons for departing from his duties as a faithful reporter. There are many men of sound minds and correct judgment who are careless of speech in the ardor of conversation. Not uncommonly a bank president or a Congress man will thoughtlessly say "ain't" when he should have said "hasn't." The next morning, when this appears, he realizes that in some manner "ain't" seems to have impaired the value of his opinion, and he feels that a just estimate of his character and mental ability has not been presented.

Most men go into journalism young, and before they realize that bodies need the consideration given to other sorts of machinery. There is no tyrant so absolute as the printer's devil. Although the tired brain reel and the hand fail, for the newspaper person there is no to-morrow—only to-day.

The fascination of journalism can only be compared to that of the footlights. In literature posterity has a voice. In journalism one snaps his fingers at the future and refuses to be awed by the past. The present—today is king.

A Paradise for Tramps.

The Karg gas-well was discovered in Findlay, Ohio, about fifty miles south of Toledo, on January 20, 1886. The gas was conducted forty-eight feet above the ground, through a six-inch iron pipe, and when lighted the flame rose from twenty to thirty feet above the pipe. It is difficult to exaggerate the magnificent and impressive effect of this burning well at night. The noise of the escaping gas is like the roar of Niagara. The whole town is brightly illuminated by the light of the flame.

When I made my visit to the well, one evening in February, 1886, snow covered the ground to the depth of three or four inches; but for a distance of two hundred yards in every direction, the heat of the flame had melted the snow from the ground, and the grass and weeds had grown two or three inches in height. The crickets also seemed to have mistaken the season of the year, for they were enlivening the night with their cheerful song. The neighborhood of the well was also a paradise for tramps. I noticed one who lay soundly sleeping with his head in a barrel, and the rest of his body projecting outward to receive the genial warmth from the flame high in the air above. Cold as it was all around, he slept in perfect comfort upon the turf and in the open air. There was no danger of his suffering within that charmed circle.—*St. Nicholas.*

How to Find Drowned Bodies.

We learned that two negroes tied their clothing to the backs of their necks and attempted to swim the river near Abbeville, about two weeks since, says the Hawkinsville (Ga.) *Dispatch.* One of them gained the opposite bank in safety, but the other drowned. The plan for recovering the dead body was rather a novel one. An old darkey took a bundle of fodder and placed it in the river where the drowned negro first sank, when it floated down about fifty yards and suddenly stopped and commenced to whirl slowly round and round. Here the old negro dived down and secured the body. He claims to have recovered four or five other lost bodies by this means, in his experience, and declares it to be an infallible guide.

Sunset Cox as a Campaigner.

While riding about Springfield in company with Mr. Hill who was mayor of that city twenty five years ago, and George Spence, the former told a characteristic story of Sam Cox, connected with the celebrated campaign in which the ex Minister to Turkey beat Sam Shellabarger in a district which the republican Legislature made for the express purpose of keeping Sunset Cox out of Congress.

Hill was showing Cox over the county and the latter was to speak some place out in German township. On the way out they passed a very prominent and influential German republican who was plowing alongside the road. They waited for him to come around the "land" and Hill said to Cox:

"I will introduce you to him."

"Don't do it," said Cox, "We will have a chat with him, but don't introduce me."

Presently the farmer came round and halted his team rather reluctantly.

"I haven't time to talk to you," said he, "this plowing must be done."

"That is all right," said Hill, jumping out of his buggy. "My friend would like to talk with you. I was raised on a farm, and I will plow while you talk."

With that Hill "geed up" the team and left Cox and the farmer talking.

"When I got around the 20 acre field said Hill, I found Sam and the farmer down in the fence corner playing seven up, with a half emptied bottle of whisky between them."

Hill plowed several rounds and the game kept up. The old German won every time and was in high glee and pronounced Sam one of the best fellows in the world, only he didn't know how to play seven up. Finally Cox inquired.

"Are you going over to the meeting to night to hear this man Cox make a speech?"

"No, I won't go near him."

"Why?"

"Because he's a butternut Secesh and a rascall and I don't want to hear him. I'd sooner play seven up and drink with a gentleman like you, than listen to any rascally butternut make a speech."

"You are a man after my own heart" exclaimed Sam, grasping his hand. "That suits me, but come over, anyhow, and then we will play a few more games for the drinks.

The proposition suited the farmer and he agreed to go.

He was on hand early, seeking eagerly for his friend of the fence corner, but he didn't see him until he came on the stand, where he was introduced as the Hon. S. S. Cox.

The old fellow was paralyzed but listened to the speech throughout and then made his way to the stand.

"I want to apologize to you."

"What for?" inquired Sam.

"For abusing you, and I want to say—"

"Don't mention it."

"Well, I want to say, Mr. Cox, that I am going to vote for you and my three sons will do the same."

"Shall we go and have another game of seven up?"

"No, but you come to my house some time and stay a week and I'll play with you every day."

That old German neglected his plowing or turned it over to his boys, and went over Clark county, whooping it up for Sam and was instrumental in securing over 100 of the 2,500 by which he was elected in a district that was republican by 4,500.

The Largest Farm in the World.

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south and——miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager, J. R. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throws the great Dalrymple farm in Dakoto into the shade completely.

"The 1,500,000 acres of our tract," Mr. Watkins said, "was purchased in 1883 from the state of Louisiana and from the United States government. At that time it was the vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers in the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neigborhood of $50,000. The land I found to be best adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide for instance, and place an engine on each side. The engines are portable and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting, and other cultivation is done in a like manner; in fact, there is not a single draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice house, a bank, a ship yard and a rice mill."—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Pica Matter.

When the framers of the Inter State Commerce law put the word "Pica" in that section that reads that all railroad lines must expose their freight and passenger tariffs at each station on their road, and the same to be printed in that style of type, observes an exchange, they did not take into consideration the great outlay this would involve on the railroad companies. To revise the present tariffs to conform to the new law is a herculean task of itself, and requires extra clerical force, but to change the type created consternation in the ranks of the freight and passenger agents. The present tariff sheets are set up in nonpareil type, so at one "fell swoop all goes by the board," and an entire change must be had. The standing nonpareil tables are smashed, so to speak, and it is in getting up new ones in the type required by law, that makes the labor so great and the expenses so large. Printing offices do not carry much large type while the type foundries have but little in stock, the demand being limited. Now, with the new order of things each printing office will require thousands and thousands of pounds of pica type. All the foundries of the country are now working night and day getting out pica type, to the neglect of others. The officials of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company estimate their printing bill for this particular job will cost at least $100,000. Other roads will range from $80,000 down to $10,000.

Voice Culture.

There are the speaker's voice, the singing voice and the conversational voice. All of these varieties are almost never found in perfection in one person. The difficulty lies in the nature and structure of the vocal chords. These are so organized that they can be cultivated extremely in any single direction. but not in all directions. In this respect they are unlike the artificial strings of musical instruments, and for this reason those who would make the voice a part of their business or social *capital* should be strongly decided as to which department of work or play they would make the voice a prominent feature, and use and train it with that especial reference.

Nature is prodigal of her gifts, but through a wisdom of her own she has left much, very much, for man to supplement by art. This is shown in the superiority of cultivated over wild fruit the improvement of animals by domestication, and the increased beauty of the double over the single rose. Of voices it is true that there must be some foundation by nature, still the fact remains that nature will not do all and permit man to shine gloriously through idleness and neglect. The conversational voice is most demanded, and for all purposes, is of the greatest value. Every variety of voice must have body, and to this end the general health and physical condition must first receive attention. This special attention must not only be first but it should be continuous through life. After this, the direct thought of the requisite vocal exercise will require very little instruction, for all who understand the foundation requisite, will possess sufficient genius to guide them in the latter and finishing process.

On the stage the voice is all-important. The young actor is usually a vocal imitator, while the thoughtful voice is always poised. There is more emphasis in the tone than force, and when this bit of information is thoroughly comprehended, every variety of vocal expression is greatly improved. The middle voice has the most heart quality and magnetism, also it is inexhaustible and produces the pleasing impression that there is always a reserve. Clergymen should cultivate this quality of voice. The voice is a test of character. One can disguise the face, the manner and the eyes, but seldom thinks to speak out of the usual voice. The intellectual man, the extreme and moderate man is readily discerned by the voice. One can tell the lawyer by the first word spoken. His voice is hard, tone didactic and inflection downward. When he uses the stage whisper he is striving after a great effect. Every voice has a range at least of seven notes, and the lower is the conversational register. The cultivation of repose brings grace of voice. The stammering voice is the result of nervous affection, and when the nerves are trained to act naturally the voice will be fluent.—*Health and Home.*

Solomon's Judgment in Chinese.

Two women came before a mandarin in China, each of them protesting that she was the mother of a little child they had brought with them. They were so eager and so positive that the mandarin was sorely puzzled. He retired to consult with his wife, who was a wise and clever woman, whose opinion was held in great repute in the neighborhood.

She requested five minutes in which to deliberate. At the end of this time she spoke:

"Let the servants catch me a large fish in the river, and let it be brought me here alive."

This was done.

"Bring me now the infant," she said "but leave the women in the outer chamber."

This was done, too. Then the mandarin's wife caused the baby to be undressed and its clothes put on the fish.

"Carry the creature outside now and throw it into the river in the sight of the two women."

The servant obeyed her orders, flinging the fish into the water, where it rolled about and struggled, disgusted, no doubt, by the wrapping in which it was swaddled.

Without a moment's pause one of the mothers threw herself into the river with a shriek. She must save her drowning child.

"Without doubt, she is the true mother," she declared, and the mandarin's wife commanded that she should be rescued and the child given to her.

"Without a doubt, she is the true mother," she declared. And the mandarin nodded his head, and thought his wife the wisest woman in the flowery kingdom. Meantime the false mother crept away. She was found out in her imposture, and the mandarin's wife forgot all about her in the occupation of donning the little baby in the best silk she could find in her wardrobe.—*London Academy.*

Built by Washington.

The mill that Washington built stands in a ravine about half a mile east of Perryopolis, Fayette County. It is still in operation and propelled, as he designed, by a stream flowing down a rugged run called after the founder of the mill. The latter is, as might be expected, a rude structure. Originally it consisted of but one story, and the lines where Washington left off and the improvements, such as they were, begun are plainly discernible. The name of the present proprietor is Samuel Smith, who takes pride out of the fact that it has been kept in the Smith family since it passed from the possession of the illustrious founder. To the east of this is to be seen two of the block houses in which Washington's slaves were housed—the only ones remaining through the years since their occupancy. Still further east on the elevation stands the house of Mr. Hersey, one of the original owners of that portion of the grant to Washington upon which Perryopolis was built—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

An Inducement to Early Marriage.

Constance is very young, but she is also better worth quoting than most grown people. Her envy was somewhat aroused by the fact that a wedding was about to take place in the family of her little playmate, and that the playmate thereby had the advantage of her; so she remarked very complacently to her little friends mamma:

"Mrs——, did you know that I was engaged to be married?"

"Why, no, Conny. Is that so?"

"Yes, ma'am; I'm engaged to Fritz Ward" (small boy of her acquaintance) "He doesn't know it, but I've got to explain it to him."

"Well, Conny, do you expect to be married soon.

"Well, I hope so. The fact is, I'm tired of being spanked, and I think we'll be married very soon."

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN,

Imitating Himself.

HOW THE REAL BOOTH FILLED A NICHE ON A MIMICRY PROGRAMME.

From the Chicago Current.

The following story of Edwin Booth's alleged failure in imitating himself is interesting: Some time during 1862 the brother of the "only Hamlet" was playing in Washington and at the close of his engagement was tendered a benefit. This was naturally a matinee, for, whatever may have been the general opinion of the acting of John Wilkes Booth, there was very little dissent, especially among the gentler sex, from the fact that he was the handsomest man of the day. Edwin Booth being in the city at the time he naturally attended, and went behind the scenes to congratulate his brother on his bumper of an audience. As Edwin stood conversing in the wings a then popular character actor who had been giving imitations of noted actors as his share of the programme, came off the stage and began rapidly preparing to respond to a tremendous encore.

"What next?" asked Booth.

"I am going to give them you in the 'Soliloquy,'" said the specialist, nervously. "But with the original looking on I know I shall make a mess of it."

"I say, Ned," said John Wilkes, "I've an idea. Go and imitate yourself."

The proposition struck the tradegian as a comical one. Hastily putting on the mimic's wig and buttoning up his coat he went on and delivered the celebrated speech of the melancholy Dane. The audience applauded wildly. The next morning the *National Intelligencer*, the great paper then, said that the imitations ruined the performance, each being worse than the others, "while that of Edwin Booth was simply vile enough to cause that famous actor to shudder in his shoes could he have but seen it."

A Fool of a Tenderfoot.

Eastern man—"Yes, I like this climate and have about concluded to send for my family and settle here."

Boom City Man—"Well, sir, I can show you some of the finest lots in—"

I can't afford to build. I must live in a rented house at the start. By the way, where is this Boom City you have been talking about?"

"You are in Boom City now. This railroad depot is at the foot of Metropolitan Ave., facing Monument Square."

"But where are the houses? There isn't one in sight."

"See here, young fellow, if you are so danged unæsthetic that you can't enjoy the beauties of nature without having it spotted all over with houses, you'd better go back east."—*Omaha World.*

The liquor traffic is not to be settled until it is settled right and the right way is annihilation. Anything short of this will continue the struggle in definitely; there must be no compromise with this monster evil. The life and best interests of our home, our country, and our religion, demand extermination as the only remedy.

The dram shop is a clog on our civilization, and its only effect on society is to destroy everything that is either good, true, or beautiful.

The track of a cyclone will not be more apparent than the progress of the people to a higher standard and plane of civilization, when prohibition with a party committed to its interests is in the ascendancy.

Good men, grand men, noble men, heroic men, will be the rule rather than the exception, when the prohibition of the liquor traffic shall become the law of the land and in our National Government.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 32	8 32	Scranton	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	Bellevue	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	Taylorville	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	Lackawanna	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	Pittston	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	West Pittston	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	Wyoming	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	Maltby	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	Bennett	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	Kingston	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	Kingston	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth Junc	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	Plymouth	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	Avondale	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	Nanticoke	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 27
7 30	11 12	7 12	Shickshinny	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	Hick's Ferry	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	Beach Haven	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	Berwick	8 04	11 13	4 12
6 58	10 41	6 41	Briar Creek	8 10	11 20	4 05
6 54	10 38	6 38	Willow Grove	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	Lime Ridge	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	Espy	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	Bloomsburg	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	Rupert	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	Danville	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	Chulasky	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	Cameron	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office. Scranton, Feb. 1st, 182

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 29, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.06 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.35 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily, except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.00 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Wilkes-Barre accom. leaves Sunbury 2.55 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 3.51; Wilkes-Barre, 6.00 p m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

Catawissa accom. leaves Nescopeck 5.35 p m, arriving at Bloom Ferry 5.21 p m, Sunbury, 6.25 p m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

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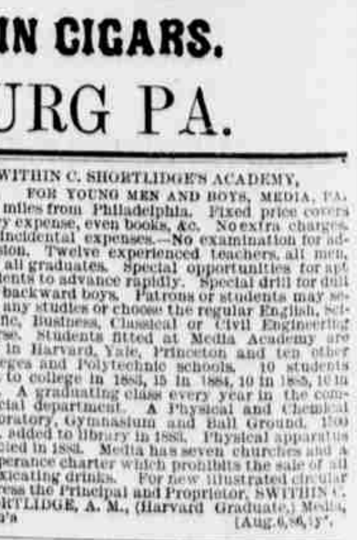

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